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Yazov Remarks on Armed Forces Cuts Cited
LD2507100389 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS—The Soviet Armed Forces will be reduced by 250,000 men, including 100,000 officers, this year, Defence Minister General Dmitry Yazov told the GOVERNMENT HERALD.

The Soviet Union has pledged to unilaterally cut its Armed Forces by a total of 500,000 men.

Yazov said the Defence Ministry's top priority tasks included implementing the principle of reasonable sufficiency in military planning and ensuring the country's reliable defence in present-day conditions which, he said, are characterised by "serious progress toward disarmament and stronger trust."

The minister said that perestroika in Soviet society has also covered the Soviet Army which he described as an organic part of the people.

"This concerns, for example, the deepening of democratisation with the simultaneous strengthening of undivided authority and discipline, enhancement of troops' social protection in the course of intensive troop training, and maintenance of proper combat readiness despite cuts in military training," Yazov said.

Lobov Says 'Drastic' Arms Reductions 'Feasible'
LD2607101289 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS—"The Warsaw Treaty states consider that drastic arms reductions in Europe within two to three years, given the adjustment of asymmetries and imbalances, is quite feasible," said General Vladimir Lobov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

He was interviewed by TASS diplomatic correspondent after returning from the Western European Union (WEU) Assembly in Paris. General Lobov was on the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet which took part in the work of the WEU Commission on Defence and Disarmament.

The general noted that, in his speech at the commission session, he clarified the provisions of the Warsaw Treaty's defensive doctrine, commitment to which was reaffirmed at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest.

Lobov said that "the heads of allied states discussed the international situation and their interaction in the interests of fostering the positive changes in Europe, and the reshaping of international relations on new principles".

"My meetings and contacts with West European officials passed in a constructive and friendly atmosphere," the general said. He added that the "sides treated with great understanding problems which affect mutual interests".

Lobov described his meeting with General Maurice Schmitt, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, as "very useful and constructive". "We have reaffirmed our commitment to the development and strengthening of friendly ties between the Armed Forces of the USSR and France," Lobov said.

U.S. Senator's INF Deception Charge Rebutted
PM2507141389 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 89 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel P. Mikhaylov "Rejoinder": "Mr Symms' Fantasies"]

[Text] A great deal has been said and written about the uniqueness of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. The progress of its implementation, as has been noted by the Soviet and U.S. sides, is proceeding in a planned fashion, without violations, and in an atmosphere of trust and professionalism. According to figures available 1 June 1989 the Soviet Union has eliminated 51.5 percent of its total intermediate- and shorter-range missiles and 44.6 percent of the launchers for these missiles. The United States has correspondingly scrapped 36.7 percent of its total number of these missiles and 18.6 percent of their launchers.

Of course, as in any large, complex, and new undertaking, individual disputes sometimes arise, but these, as a rule, are resolved to each side's mutual satisfaction in the course of the work. There is also an organ to resolve individual unclear issues—the Special Verification Commission. In other words, the treaty on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles is on course to achieve its target.

It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that recently certain U.S. individuals have been stepping up their attacks on this document. The so-called "analysis" of the Soviet side's fulfillment of the treaty prepared by Senator Symms can serve as an example. In his statement on this subject the senator attempted to show that the Soviet Union is deceiving the United States and violating certain provisions of the treaty. Thus, the writer claimed that the USSR had "concealed" a considerable number of its missiles covered by the treaty, and that, after the completion of the elimination process, Soviet arsenals will still retain hundreds of SS-20's, SS-4's, and the new RK-55 missiles.

The senator attempts to dispute even the actual number of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles already scrapped by the Soviet Union, "arguing" that the Soviet side could have blown up models instead of real missiles (!).

Thus, accusations are being made in which wild fantasies rub shoulders with legal and technical incompetence.

None of them deserve the slightest serious investigation since they are downright lies. Currently the United States has made no official complaint to the Soviet side about the treaty, which was reaffirmed in the White House statement on the first anniversary of the treaty's entry into force.

So it turns out that the "analysis" carried out by Mr Symms is groundless.

Seminar on Arms Control Ends in Moscow

LD2607103389 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS—The first international seminar on comprehensive security and arms control issues has ended at Moscow's State International Relations Institute (MGIMO).

The seminar, which was organised jointly by the Global Conflict and Cooperation Institute of the University of California (USA), Sussex University (Britain) and MGIGO, was attended by scientists, university faculty members, as well as representatives of public organisations and movements from 14 countries.

The discussion centred on matters concerning new political thinking in domestic and foreign policy, arms control, the building of a common European home, and the settlement of regional conflicts.

The dialectics of renewal and stability in the interdependent world was the subject of a speech made by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy.

"International relations," he said "are now entering a qualitatively new, peaceful period which has become possible for the first time in mankind's entire dramatic history."

"The challenges of the nuclear and space age and global threats to civilisation are raising ways and means to introduce dynamism, which is inherent in international relations, to the system of coordinates for the maintenance of stability.

"Stable development is the imperative of peace which is too fragile for wars or the use of force. Therefore the future is inconceivable without increasing the efficiency of the operating mechanisms for a settlement of conflicts and establishing new ones as the necessity arises.

"Moreover, in order to ensure stability it is now particularly essential to prevent conflicts and to detect dangerous points in international military-political, socio-economic, ecological and humanitarian relationships in advance.

"We visualise the realisation of the concept of comprehensive security as a transition from crisis-related to preventative diplomacy, with the United Nations playing the central role, and as the assertion of equal openness as a principle of international life.

"The United Nations and other international organisations now perform the function of an 'in-built stabiliser' of international relations," Petrovskiy said.

Paper Corrects Account of Moiseyev Remarks

PM2607110189 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 89 First Edition p 5

["From the Editorial Board"—KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] The editorial board reports that in V. Kuzar's dispatch "Strengthening Confidence" published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 July this year there were inaccuracies in the account of the answers given by the chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff during his visit to France to questions concerning chemical weapons.

It should in fact be understood that the USSR does not have chemical weapon storage facilities outside its own national borders, and that includes the territory of Warsaw Pact countries in Europe which are allies of the USSR. Soviet chemical weapon stocks do not exceed 50,000 tonnes in terms of toxins.

The editorial board apologizes to readers.

Warsaw Pact's Aboimov Speaks on Relations

AU1907105989 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, 18 July, (MTI)—Tuesday's "NEPSZAVA", the central trade union daily, carries an interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Aboimov, newly-elected general secretary of the Warsaw Treaty.

Speaking about relations between the Warsaw Treaty countries, the general secretary said that all members are determined to join forces. This is not to say there are not any difficulties: These stem from the differing positions of the particular states and the various processes currently under way.

Mr Aboimov dealt first with the economic problems affecting all socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. Aware that they are unable to solve their troubles single-handedly, the members are looking for mutually beneficial ways and means of improving cooperation both on a two-way basis and within the council for mutual economic assistance. 'I am confident that we shall be able to overcome the difficulties', Mr Aboimov added.

In connection with the political links of the member countries, the general secretary welcomed the open statements the delegations made after the Bucharest session about sensitive problems (both historic and minority) previously considered taboo.

Mr Aboimov said he found dialogue the best way of coping with even the most acute problems. He welcomed the Hungarian-Romanian summit in Bucharest, and said dialogue was the only way of reaching a just solution.

"All the delegations at the Bucharest session," Mr Aboimov continued, "stressed the need to increase the efficiency and improve the work of the Warsaw Treaty. They agreed that the Warsaw Treaty should be maintained as long as NATO exists. Participants also expressed their readiness to develop cooperation, while seeking opportunities for renewing socialist society in keeping with their own conditions and national characteristics.

"Major processes are taking place in all member countries in connection with the strengthening of socialism. We feel renewal is desirable, and are confident that the processes are taking place along socialist lines.

"The member countries are interested in substantially improving cooperation and making Warsaw Treaty operation more democratic and creative. Emphasis within the organization has shifted from the military to the political side. We are all for developing dialogue between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in the interest of European peace and cooperation. When we get a reply from the other side, we will be able to create an atmosphere of confidence throughout Europe," Mr Aboimov said.

CEMA, FRG Banks Sign Cooperation Agreement

PM1807155589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A protocol on cooperation between the CEMA countries' collective bank—the International Bank for Economic Cooperation [IBEC]—and Deutsche Bank, the FRG's leading commercial bank, was signed in Moscow 13 July.

The protocol envisages the further development and strengthening of business relations between the two banks across a wide range of banking issues, including cooperation in servicing new forms of economic cooperation between partners in the FRG and the IBEC countries.

Bloc Trade Union Training Session Ends

18070335 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Jul 89 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Training Completed"]

[Text] Trade union workers from Bulgaria, Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba, and Laos have completed a 40-day training course at the Institute for Raising Qualifications of Trade Union Cadres under the Higher School of Professional Movement of the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions]. They studied the theory and practice of trade union work in the USSR, and the experience of restructuring the activity of Soviet trade unions under the conditions of democratization of public life, and the expansion of the rights of labor collectives and their primary professional organizations in accordance with the resolutions of the 19th Party Conference and the 28th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. The representatives of the fraternal countries assessed highly the results of the work of the Congress of USSR People's Deputies.

The trade union workers from the socialist countries familiarized themselves with the work of a great number of the industrial and agricultural enterprises, social and cultural institutions of Moscow and a number of areas of our country. Secretaries of the AUCCTU and officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the AUCCTU spoke to the students of the Institute for Raising Qualifications of Trade Union Cadres.

Ponomarev Says G-7 'Supreme Council' of Capitalism
PM2507143989 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 89 First Edition p 3

[Own observer Manki Ponomarev article under the rubric "The World Today: Problems and Arguments": "So Just What Did They Decide? The Captains of the Capitalist World Consult. East-West Relations to the Fore. New Situation But the Same Old Approaches"]

[Text] During the French Revolution bicentennial celebrations a conference of the heads of state and government of the seven most important capitalist countries—the United States, Britain, the FRG, France, Japan, Italy, and Canada—was held in Paris. It was the 15th such meeting of the "magnificent seven." The first was held back in 1975. It too was held in France—at Rambouillet near Paris.

These meetings have gradually started to fulfill the role of a kind of supreme council of the capitalist world. They started out as purely economic, but soon turned essentially into political meetings—they have elaborated the strategic avenues of the participating countries' foreign policies and coordinated its direction. And for many years the decisions that were taken were, as a rule, confrontational and spearheaded against the USSR and the other socialist states.

The "Big Seven" meeting was primarily political this time too. The fact is that, although there is a threat of a slump in the Western economies, and although inflationary processes are starting to get out of control, on the whole the heads of the leading capitalist countries do not particularly have to worry at the moment. In general they are still managing to cope with their economic problems.

Ecological problems have also become highly acute. This was probably the first time that the "Big Seven" devoted so much attention to them. A wide-ranging document outlining certain measures and defining approaches to the improvement of the environment was adopted, although, with the best will in the world, it is hard to call these measures very radical.

The leaders of Venezuela, Egypt, India, and Senegal, who were in the French capital for the celebrations, proposed that the "Big Seven" leaders organize a North-South summit to discuss economic problems and environmental issues. This idea was supported by President F. Mitterrand. However, Britain was sharply opposed and the United States declined. This was a pity. Problems connected with the creation of a new world economic order are highly topical. This was stressed, in particular, at the recent meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Gandhi. Talking about the Paris conference, they expressed the conviction that real solutions to problems of world importance—and that undoubtedly includes economic and ecological problems—can only be found on the path of internationalization.

Undoubtedly one of the most important events during the "Big Seven" meeting was M.S. Gorbachev's message to F. Mitterrand as chairman of the conference. The message stressed that the Soviet Union advocates businesslike cooperation free from prejudice in resolving the tasks of developing the world economy for the benefit of each people. The USSR, the document stated, sees points of mutual contact with regard to regulating "third world" states' debt, stepping up collective assistance for development, and coordinating the actions of creditors and debtors. It proposes jointly channeling integration processes in various parts of the world in the direction of universal partnership. Our country has expressed its readiness to embark on dialogue on these issues.

The Soviet leader's message attracted very great attention from the meeting participants and from the world public. "For the first time in the last 15 years, from the time that economic summits began to be held in the West, the Soviet leadership," Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH points out, has proposed direct contact with the participants in these conferences." In the opinion of France's TF-1 TV, the subject of East-West relations was brought to the fore in Paris as a result.

Generally speaking, the subject of East-West relations did not dominate the preliminary agenda for the "Big Seven" conference. In fact the various aspects of these relations have become the subject of independent and detailed examination. This has been promoted by the further development of restructuring processes in the USSR, the renewal of socialism in a number of East European countries, and certain changes in the U.S. approach to relations with the Soviet Union and certain other socialist states. In his recent speeches, not least during his recent visits to Poland and Hungary, President G. Bush repeatedly talked about the need to "go beyond the framework of the deterrence policy" pursued by the West since the start of the "cold war" and to establish with the Soviet Union "relations that fundamentally differ from previous relations" geared to the development of lasting rather than cyclical cooperation. The Warsaw Pact has drawn up a special document noting that "the improvement of the East-West political climate in recent years" and the current Soviet leadership's policy have "considerably increased interest in expanding cooperation."

It is no accident that the political declaration adopted at the Paris conference starts with a section called "East-West Relations." This, in particular, welcomes the easing of military confrontation, ideological antagonism, and mistrust in Europe, the development of dialogue and cooperation among states belonging to different sociopolitical systems, and the reforms taking place in East Europe. A readiness to give certain economic help to Hungary and Poland was expressed, without, admittedly, any specifics being given.

The "Big Seven" declaration also points to the need to "urgently seek ways of completely banning chemical

weapons, substantially reducing Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear arsenals, and achieving a balance of conventional armed forces in Europe at the lowest possible level." But although the leaders of the main capitalist countries themselves agreed that there is a new situation in the international arena that is considerably more favorable compared with that which existed several years ago, they were unable, or perhaps even unwilling, to entirely overcome the stereotypes of the past.

The same declaration claims that—contrary to the seemingly obvious truth—the "USSR's military superiority in Europe and Asia" is an "objective threat" to each of the "Big Seven" countries. And this makes it necessary to "maintain vigilance." We would add that it would be a different matter if it were only a question of vigilance, but it is nothing of the sort. But what conclusion is to be drawn from this premise? "In the foreseeable future," the declaration points out, "for each of us there is no alternative within the framework of current alliances to the strategy of deterrence based on a corresponding combination of nuclear and conventional forces."

Reading all this in the Paris conference declaration was more than strange. First, because it clearly contradicted G. Bush's statements made literally on the eve of his trip to France. Second, because the "Big Seven" meeting in Paris was held just a week after Bucharest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. In an open, businesslike, and informal discussion the allied states' top representatives discussed key problems of the international situation, the main problems in their collaboration in the interests of strengthening the positive changes taking place in Europe, and the progress of the restructuring of international relations on a new basis.

The statement adopted in Bucharest formulated priority goals. These include: completing the elaboration of a treaty on 50-percent cuts in Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive arms; the immediate ending of nuclear weapons tests; a ban on the production of fissionable material for weapons; the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology for military purposes; the protection of peaceful nuclear facilities from attack, and others. The allied states supported the USSR's intention in the event of the NATO countries' readiness to start talks on tactical nuclear systems, to embark on a further unilateral cut in tactical nuclear missiles sited in Europe. It would also be appropriate to recall that the second round of talks on conventional armed forces in Europe, which were held in the Austrian capital, ended in the last few days. They revealed a considerable degree of agreement, similarity in a number of the sides' fundamental positions, and tangible improvements in the negotiating process. The conditions for reaching initial accords at the Vienna talks in 1990 are taking shape. The Warsaw Pact states consider it entirely feasible—and the NATO countries advocate this too—to substantially reduce arms levels in Europe in the course of 2-3 years while eliminating all asymmetries and imbalances.

I would stress once again that in the light of all these facts, which inspire hope in the peoples of Europe and the entire world, certain provisions of the "Big Seven" declaration sounded strange. One got the impression that they were drawn from the vocabulary of the past. Obviously, the time has come to change the vocabulary. This will provide scope for the genuine development of East-West relations in the interests and for the benefit of all sides.

As to the assessment in the West of the results of the "Big Seven" meeting, it was by no means unambiguous. There were some highly enthusiastic reactions and others that were very skeptical. Thus, NEWSDAY called the Paris conference a "summit where there was a lot of talk but no decisions were made."

I think that the newspaper was too harsh in its assessment. Certain decisions were made. But clearly we have to agree with the other idea it expressed. "Economic summits with the participation of...the Soviet Union," NEWSDAY wrote, "could be an alternative to the banality into which the meetings of heads of state have deteriorated." The decisions that would then be made would correspond far more to our world's future—a world not divided into "Big Sevens," "Big Fives," "Big Threes," and so on, but integrated, mutually dependent, and interlinked.

United States & Canada

Adamishin Holds Human Rights Talks in Washington

LD2607073689 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS—Anatoliy Adamishin, Soviet deputy foreign minister, conducted here consultations aimed at elaborating the new agenda in Soviet-U.S. relations in the humanitarian and human rights field.

The meetings and talks in Washington with senior executives of several federal departments and agencies and American scientific and public organisations engaged in various humanitarian issues and the activity to protect and monitor human rights observance, concerned the entire range of political, social, legal and economic aspects of relationship between the USSR and the United States exactly from this point of view. In other words, the sides discussed questions of boosting interaction between the two countries, shedding confrontation and reaching accords which would bring about a real improvement in the human rights situation in the two states.

A constructive exchange of views demonstrated that there are good prospects for establishing closer contacts between the two countries' parliamentarians, law enforcement bodies and the bars in intensifying scientific explorations, comparative analysis and comparing legislation. Achieving progress in improving the social position of elderly and disabled people, women and youth, job safety in production, public health, including psychiatry, and in several other areas is of particular importance.

Discussions of African problems also took place these days, which confirmed that despite the remaining differences, the USSR and the United States can fruitfully cooperate in settling regional conflicts in southern Africa, in the horn of Africa and other parts of the world.

B-2 Bomber 'A Means of Political Blackmail'

LD2507112589 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Commentary by observer Pavel Kuznetsov; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] The Bush Administration has warned that negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms reduction would be jeopardized and possibly crippled if Congress cancelled the Stealth bomber program. Our observer Pavel Kuznetsov makes the following comment.

[Kuznetsov] Until now debate over the Stealth bomber, or the B-2, has centered on its high cost—over half a billion dollars for each plane. The fleet of 132 such bombers will be America's most costly military program ever. Fearing he may lose his case in Congress, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney came up with an argument that by virtue of being a manned weapon the B-2 can be recalled, something you can not do with cruise and other missiles. That is why it's a whole lot more secure and reliable.

Mr Cheney is almost apologetic for the fact that modern nuclear arsenals bristle with hundreds and even thousands of nuclear tipped missiles based on submarines or sitting in land silos which cannot be recalled once launched. There are so many problems with them that we cannot agree on cutting them by half.

Instead of this nonsense about which weapon is more secure—the one that can be or cannot be recalled—we'd be more receptive and appreciative if Mr Cheney could give it staight: The United States Air Force wants the B-2 to stay ahead of the USSR in numbers, quality, and technology of strategic bombers. The Northrop Corporation wants profits and those who have vested political interests in confrontation want to have a penetrating bomber. The Stealth bomber is both an offensive weapon and a means of political blackmail, but because blackmail is a bad word the whole thing goes under the name of a bargaining chip. The Bush Administation is not original when it says that without the B-2 Soviet-American arms reduction talks would crumble down. Almost every weapon system the United States initiated in the past was a bargaining chip. The Bush Administration's argument in favour of the new bomber rekindles old fears that the American concept of security has not changed one bit and that reliance on exotic and futuristic technologies is likely to sustain the arms race well into the next century.

President Reagan sought to help arms control with the star wars program. President Bush wants to do the same with the B-2. The more it goes the more it is the same thing.

Bush Lobbies Congress on Defense Plans

LD2507105789 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Washington July 25 TASS—By TASS correspondent Igor Ignatiev:

U.S. President George Bush again wooed members of the Senate Armed Services Committee on Monday, attempting to persuade the lawmakers to endorse the allocations requested by the administration for the strategic armaments program.

Before the meeting the President broke his own rule not to answer journalists' questions during the traditional photo-call and urged the senators to fully support the expenditures running into billions of dollars on the SDI

programme, MX and Midgetman intercontinental missiles, as well as the B-2 Stealth strategic bomber. Explaining the request, Bush said that the administration needed flexibility with regard to arms control. The President specially stressed the importance of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" and the complicated and costly production of the Stealth bomber which, according to the AP news agency, is coming up against growing opposition in Congress.

One journalist asked the President how he could justify spending 70 billion dollars on the bomber at the time when infant mortality rate is growing, when the U.S. infrastructure is crumbling and when homelessness is becoming a source of increasing concern. Bush replied that, in his opinion, the ensurance of U.S. national security was the main responsibility of the President.

However, James Exon, an influential member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, stressed in the Senate that their task was to maintain security in the changing world and to do it at the least cost.

Bush's meeting with senators on Monday was the third of its kind in the past few days.

Baker To Attend Cambodia Conference
LD2507095389 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Washington July 25 TASS—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker will lead the American delegation at the ceremony of opening an international conference on Cambodia which is to open in Paris on July 30, a U.S. Department of State official representative said here on Monday.

During his stay in Paris from July 29 to 31 Baker will meet representatives of the countries, permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, a number of foreign ministers who are to come for the opening of the conference, she said.

The representative of the Department of State expressed the hope for success of the conference which can be attained through the joint efforts of all its participants.

The hope is that the collective efforts could be an illustration of how the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries can work together in solving regional conflicts, she stressed.

Soviet Detachment Arrives at Norfolk Naval Base
PM2607103589 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 89 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent Captain 1st Rank S. Bystrov dispatch: "Soviet Ships in Norfolk"]

[Text] Norfolk, 21 Jul—A detachment of Soviet warships comprising the missile cruiser "Marshal Ustinov," the destroyer "Otlichnyy," and the tanker "Genrikh Gasanov" under the flag of Vice Admiral I. Kasatonov, first deputy commander of the Northern Fleet, has arrived here on an official friendly visit to the port and U.S. Naval base. The detachment's command was greeted by Rear Admiral B. Robinson, commander of the 8th Cruiser-Torpedo Boat Group, and Rear Admiral J. Pappas, commander of Norfolk Naval Base. Vice Adm I. Kasatonov made protocol calls on Vice Admiral J. Johnson, commander of the U.S. 2d Fleet, whose official guest the detachment commander is; on Admiral P. Carter, commander of the Atlantic Fleet; and on Dzh. Lif [name as transliterated], mayor of Norfolk city.

The program for the first day of the visit included visits by Soviet sailors to the guided missile cruiser "H. Yarnell," the destroyer "Peterson," and the tanker "Milwaukee." There were excursions to Norfolk Naval Base, a ship survivability training center, and the Little Creek Amphibious Forces Base.

The Norfolk City Council gave a reception for the Soviet officers. The Northern Fleet Song and Dance Ensemble and the Navy Model Orchestra gave their first concerts.

Changes in Emigre Scene, Status Viewed
PM2507111589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 89 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent V. Linnik dispatch: "Metamorphoses: Reflections on Emigration and Emigres"]

[Text] New York, Jul—Unfamiliar speeches have been heard in the United States recently. Judge for yourself. Here, for instance, is a comment from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. "The West's policy toward the East was to urge citizens to leave the 'enslaved countries,'" it writes. "Has the time not come now—under perestroyka—to urge people to stay in their own countries?" the newspaper asks. And it immediately answers its own question in the affirmative.

How did this metamorphosis of views occur? Indeed, is this a metamorphosis at all? Are they not finally saying aloud what always has underlain the Western approach to the emigration question? The essence of the approach is simple: The West was not bothered by the principle of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on each person's right to live where he wishes. Not at all. There was just one need: For years on end to skim the propaganda "cream" from the routine list of "refuseniks" and dissidents which they brandished at every conference or meeting big or small. It was a good deal, as the saying goes—minimum outlay but enormous publicity dividends.

We, however, by keeping individuals against their will for years within the confines of our vast borders, unwittingly played into the West's hands in this long running international show. It is good that perestroyka has helped us to see and understand that.

Jimmy Carter during his Presidency tried to begin a discussion on freedom of emigration to his country from China. That was during the period of America's strategic advances toward that country. China immediately replied that it was ready to send 10 million emigres to the United States the very next day. The bluff was called. It goes without saying that the "problem of emigration" from China instantly and most miraculously evaporated as though it had never existed at all.

It is patently obvious that the West does not need people entering its countries on such a scale—to begin with, it simply couldn't cope with them economically. It is no coincidence that the presence of foreign workers in the West European countries long ago became a most acute political ailment causing extreme discontent among those countries' indigenous citizens.

That is why the United States itself has now created the problem of the "refuseniks"—but of a different type. The question concerns our former fellow countrymen who, for example, spend months in Italian transit camps waiting in vain for entry into the United States as "political refugees."

"Political refugees," under international law, are considered to be people who are persecuted in the country they are trying to leave and who cannot return to that country without risking renewed persecution. Meanwhile, quite a few people have returned to the Soviet Union (some of them have even left again) with no risk to themselves.

The Bush administration recently changed a provision of the immigration law in such a way as to prevent Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union from entering the United States. "Unofficially the administration acknowledges that it would like to transfer the Jews to Israel," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "and Israeli premier Y. Shamir has even tried to close the transit points in Europe so that the Jews go directly to Israel."

The U.S. immigration regulations, as the newspaper reports, are now as follows: If any country is ready to accept emigres from the USSR, they can only enter the United States on "general grounds," that is, not as "refugees." Israel is just such a country, but approximately 96 percent of those who go there for some reason do not ultimately want to stay in the "Promised Land." Nor are they willing to accept the U.S. formula—entry into the United States "on general grounds."

A mixed bunch of people are gathering in the United States. There are the people who are fleeing the bullets and torture chambers of various Asian and South American dictators. Then suddenly you find, for example, a conservatoire-educated music teacher educated in Leningrad or Chernovtsy who claims the status of "political refugee" because that status carries with it certain financial advantages and a reduction of the qualification period for U.S. citizenship...

All kinds of methods are now being used by those who are simply stunned by the change in the U.S. approach to the problem! From the emigre press here you learn that "anti-Semitism in the USSR has increased to colossal proportions" and that an "inevitable civil war is going to start there soon." They tell you things about the "Pamyat" society which makes your blood run cold. All this, of course, is being done with a single aim—to prove that the people leaving the USSR are real "refugees" of the very highest caliber.

Against this background there is bewilderment at the fuss sometimes raised in our country over the emigres who have decided to honor the Soviet Union with their presence. Reporters enthusiastically gobble up their condescending approval of perestroyka and movingly heed their remedies of how we deadbeats should improve our lives.

It is sometimes no bad thing to borrow someone else's ideas, but there is too much that is premeditated and clearly excessive in all this. Those who just yesterday were reviled are today greeted fervently. This, I think, is a guilt complex toward certain emigres (a fully justified one) and a just desire to incorporate the emigre wave into the mainstream of Russian culture. But often this is also simply due to a short-term desire to create new authorities in place of the old ones.

First they made idols out of Kurbskiy, then Raskolnikov, and then even Makarova. I do not condemn those people—who would deliberately put his head under a bloodstained wheel? But I am not going to place them on a pedestal, either. In the case of those who "vote with their feet" there was absolutely no danger of that. They simply went for the good life, for travel, and for comfort.

Man is weak—he has just one life—and to criticize him for that weakness is the last thing on my mind. But it would be no bad thing to realize that, however, and not make heroes out of people who simply aren't.

Of course, it isn't the fault but the misfortune of some people that they ended up here. It was impossible to separate the individual calious functionary from the people, the bureaucrat from the country. But in our age, unfortunately, not everyone develops a high sense of responsibility toward the people...

Observing the fuss and tedium surrounding these fabricated heroes you can't help thinking: Surely the time has come to make amends to the one who really was driven out—the "Vermont recluse." But no, you find delay, prevarication, evasiveness...

THE NEW YORK TIMES quite recently published an extensive report on a criminal mafia based at Brighton Beach (in the New York area) to which hundreds of former Soviet citizens belong. The newspaper described in full detail the financial dealings of those people—involving fake credit cards, racketeering, and murder—

in short, all the features usually associated with organized crime. They cited investigations by FBI staffers who express frank bewilderment at the brazenness and scale of the activity of the mafia ringleaders, many of whom have a long criminal record at home reaching as far as the Kolyma prison camps. They even cite a curious detail not seen before: The U.S. authorities have had to send around 100 of these "political refugees" back to the Soviet Union.

Of course, reports of that kind simply do not appear on the pages of the respectable NEW YORK TIMES.

Under the influence of their own propaganda, reinforced by our policy of "never letting go," the Americans believed for decades that people living in the USSR dreamed of fleeing anywhere they could. But somehow it didn't occur to them here that the majority of decent, normal people are motivated by an affection for their home and their surroundings. And after all, home is home. Be it ever so humble, there's no place like it. Most important of all, strangers aren't very welcome in other people's homes.

That should be borne in mind. There are people, of course, including those in our country, who really do not mind where they live—just so long as it is a bit more comfortable. After all, the majority of those who have left the "beloved borders" are the most thorough-going materialists in the sense that they believe in neither God nor the Devil but pray only for material blessings. It is no secret that those who have fled our country because the Soviet system was absolutely unacceptable to them are still the minority. They are drops in the ocean. And it seems that the Americans themselves, having studied the emigration of recent years seriously, are beginning to understand this, too.

During the years of the Reagan administration the state funds allocated to the HIAS [Hebrew Immigrant's Aids Society] organization, which works to resettle emigres from the USSR, were cut from 70 percent to 40 percent [of its total budget] (the rest is met by charitable associations). The Americans, as one author noted, do not like to be cheated and thus can shut their doors to emigres from the USSR just as they did to emigres from Poland.

For the 40 years after the war U.S. propaganda set itself the task of demonstrating the advantages of the free-enterprise system. Now, apparently, people here are thinking: Didn't we overdo it on the publicity? Is it all wonderful here, as proclaimed in AMERICA magazine, where U.S. reality is presented in a glossy sanitized wrapper?

The competition for people's minds was forced on us on territory where we were bound to lose and probably will go losing for a long time to come: that of consumer goods. The consumerist bias of U.S. propaganda has always been evident, it got results, and was always going to do so. This is high profile campaigning. Can our people be rebuked for preferring Western goods to our own? If we improved them criticism would be unnecessary. It is a different matter here that department-store prosperity is by no means evenly distributed.

Whatever we may say about general human values, each country understands the term its own way. Some people, of course, want to impose their concept on others. That exists not only in relations between East and West but also between the United States and West Europe and the United States and Japan. It is the one who either does not have any values or whose belief in them is not deep and total who does not defend them.

The idea of equality and equal opportunities, the U.S. framework for the "consumerist competition" between socialism and capitalism, is of course nothing more than good cosmetics. It is ridiculous to talk about equality in a country where 1 percent of the population owns more than 25 percent of the national wealth and where 5 percent owns 60 percent! But the formal freedoms of bourgeois democracy, including the right of emigration, are the things which, I believe, should be looked at, in practical terms as well.

Perestroyka must resolve that question, too. When all is said and done we have achieved quite a lot in the past 4 years. Of course, we are still a long way from believing that our country is the best place on earth to live in. But—and this is clear to see here, from across the ocean—in one respect we have undoubtedly succeeded: We have made it the most interesting place on earth.

China

Further on Tain Jiyun Delegation Visit to USSR

Maslyukov, Tian on Recent Talks

LD2507200889 Moscow World Service in English 0610 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Report by unidentified announcer, with recordings of Deputy Tian Jiyun, head of the Chinese delegation for the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological cooperation, and Yuriy Maslyukov, first deputy prime minister; dates and places not given]

[Text] [Announcer] In Moscow the fullscale meeting was held of the Soviet-Chinese commission for trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation. On arrival in Moscow the head of the Chinese delegation, Deputy Premier Tian Jiyun, stressed the following:

[Begin recording] [Tian in Mandarin with superimposed English translation] I regard as very important the fourth meeting of our commission because this is the first one since the summit of our two countries and since the normalization of relations between them. The Chinese Government attaches close importance to this meeting at which we will not only some of the results of last year

and of the fruitful cooperation this year, but we'll also discuss new spheres for (?the) cooperation and measures to expand it. [sentence as heard] I think our work will be successful and fruitful. [end recording]

[Announcer] Asked about the outlook for cooperation between the two countries in the wake of the summit last May the chief Soviet delegate, First Deputy Prime Minister Yuriy Maslyukov said:

[Begin recording] [Maslyukov in Russian with superimposed English translation] The historic meeting of the Soviet and Chinese leaders and the normalization of interstate and interparty relations have turned a new page in the history of Soviet-Chinese ties. Better political relations are a powerful incentive to broader trade and economic and scientific technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and China. All political restrictions have now been lifted and cooperation is going to become a major factor in both economies. There are chances for achieving comprehensive long-term relations between the Soviet Union and China in the economy, science, and engineering within several years. We hope that the session of the Soviet-Chinese commission will be effective and meaningful. In the first place we must discuss in detail basic practical steps to implement the agreements achieved at the summit meeting last May. We shall consider specific issues of cooperation in power engineering, transport, metallurgy, aircraft building, forestry, the light industry, agriculture, and the health service. There are plans for increasing the volume of mutual shipments. It is very likely that bilateral trade will approach the R2 billion mark or rise to higher.

The Soviet Union is prepared to expand its exports of machines and equipment including high technologies to China which are in great demand there. Our countries agreed that we have a great potential for developing economic cooperation and expanding it to an extent worthy of the two great countries. Reforms in the Soviet Union and China aimed at tapping the advantages of socialism have stimulated contact and interest in such a cooperation that would allow employing each other's experience. [end recording]

Delegation Visits Leningrad

OW2607092689 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] The Chinese Government delegation headed by Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier, continued its tour of the USSR. The delegation attended the fourth session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

During its stay in Leningrad, the delegation visited the Smolnyy Palace, where the armed uprising command was set up during the Great October Socialist Revolution. Comrade Tian Jiyun laid a wreath at the Monument to Lenin. Members of the delegation also visited "Aurora" cruiser, which has become a symbol of the October Revolution.

The Chinese visitors also paid homage at the monument to the residents of Leningrad who were killed while defending the city for 900 days during the great patriotic war.

Malakhov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Commission, and Yu Hongliang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, accompanied the Chinese delegation during its tour of the USSR.

USSR-PRC Commission Meets

PM2507152989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] The fourth session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical cooperation opened in Moscow on 21 July. The Soviet delegation at the talks is headed by Yu.D. Maslyukov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Soviet part of the commission. The Chinese delegation is headed by Tian Jiyun, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and chairman of the Chinese part of the commission.

During the discussion attention will be focused on the consideration of measures aimed at the implementation of the accords reached in the course of the Soviet-Chinese summit during the visit to the PRC of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the same day the PRC delegation visited the "Energiya" science-and-production association in Kaliningrad City, Moscow Oblast.

In the evening Yu.D. Maslyukov gave a reception in honor of the Chinese guest. The delegation heads exchanged speeches in which they expressed their intention to work for the further development and expansion of trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PRC.

Border Trade With Jilin Province Reported

OW2607002889 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Our reporter (Babayan) sent us a report from Beijing several hours ago. His report says: During the first 6 months of this year, the amount of barter trade between China's Jilin Province and the USSR reached U.S.$20 million, marking an increase of 300 percent

compared with the same period last year. China's Jilin Province shares a 320 km border with the Soviet Union. It began trading with the Soviet Union 2 years ago, in 1987. At that time, Jilin Province only exported a few commodities to the Soviet Union. Since the beginning of this year, Jilin has exported more than 100 varieties of commodities to the Soviet Union. Gao Wen, vice governor of the Jilin Provincial People's Government, said: Jilin has already signed a total of 49 contracts with the Soviet Union regarding Sino-Soviet joint ventures, projects for technical and economic cooperation, and labor services. Jilin is one of the provinces of China which is seeking to directly improve trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union.

In his report, our reporter (Babayan) pointed out: The barter trade in the border region constitutes an important means of further expanding the trade relations and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and China. The Chinese believe that this kind of trade is of great significance. It regards this barter trade as an effective means to further expand its exports to the Soviet Union and import more Soviet goods into China.

NPC Commission Denounces U.S. Sanctions

PM2507112789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 89 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Denouncing Interference"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul—According to a XINHUA report, a plenary session of the National People's Congress Foreign Affairs Commission was held Wednesday. The session adopted a statement condemning "crude interference in China's internal affairs on the part of the U.S. Congress." The statement reads in part:

On 29 June and 14 July the House of Representatives and the Senate of the U.S. Congress adopted "packages" of sanctions against China in which they depict the putting down of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in China in a false light. Members of the Congress have allowed themselves unjustified attacks on the Chinese Government and have announced the introduction of sanctions against China. "We express indignation in connection with this step of the U.S. Congress, which deeply offends the feelings of the Chinese people," the statement notes.

It was also emphasized at the session that the PRC is invariably implementing an independent, peace-loving foreign policy in the international arena. China is prepared to develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, but under no circumstances will it bend to pressure from outside.

Soviet Reporter Studies Recent Events in PRC

OW2607011589 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 8 Jul 89

["Excerpts" of article by Soviet reporter Tavroskiy, published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, entitled "Cultural Roots of China's Crisis"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the recent event in China draws the attention of the Soviet media. Soviet media analyzed the event in China in terms of the cultural and economic perspective, as well as from the angle of China's political reality and from China's tradition. Following is an excerpt of an article on the event in China written by Soviet reporter Tavroskiy. The article was published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

The writer wrote: Beijing spring gave way to hot summer. A bloody maelstrom swept across the sky of the capital and China's cities. It is yet too early to know the real nature, scale, and cause of the tragedy we have already witnessed. The possibility of yet another upheaval cannot be ruled out. When that happens, it will possibly supply additional information to the events in China. Now, all we can do is to analyze the economic, political, and cultural background leading to that bloody Sunday. Let us go back to things which happened not long ago.

Amid waves of general expectation for fundamental improvement in living standards in China, the Beijing Spring Movement was born in 1979. The famous Democracy Wall made its appearance then. The final outcome of that movement was the demolition of the Democracy Wall and the punishment of activists; some of them were sentenced to long prison terms. Economic reform produced rapid results, which provided citizens in the capital, as well as people in other parts of the nation, with a better-stocked, material world. People became relatively prosperous. Food in the market places and consumer goods in the department stores were within the means of every one. The relative prosperity relegated the ideology to a secondary role. The party leadership began to pay less attention to ideological issues. At the same time, the policy of opening to the outside world brought the so-called problem of spiritual pollution. It also brought the widespread criticism of Marxism, the questioning of the monopoly of political power by the Communist Party, and the questioning of the future in China's path to socialism. The kind of criticism and questioning was most frequently heard from the end of 1986 to early 1987. The turmoil at that time was quickly put down. In the course of an anti-bourgeois liberalization drive, many intellectuals were expelled from the party. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, was also stripped of his post during that campaign. However, the campaign to oppose the bourgeois liberalization was quickly cut short. It appeared that the Beijing leadership saw the leftists as a greater threat to the policy of reform. The left fretted over the invasion of material and culture from

the West and called for using a mass ideological movement to implement policies. At the same time, a new interest in Mao Zedong Thought and for Mao Zedong himself resurfaced. In May this year, I spotted on several occasions the holding of the portrait of the reddest sun [Mao Zedong was referred as Red Sun by Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution] among the demonstrators. Some also sported Chairman Mao buttons. The advocacy for the new authoritarianism among the intelligentsia had, to a certain degree, something to do with intellectual disillusionment with the official ideology and a new interest for Mao Zedong thought. The new authoritarianism claimed that, of all Man's rights, the right to material acquisition and the right to Man's well-being are of prime importance. It said it could forgo all other rights in exchange for the prime rights. The theoretical basis for the new authoritarianism can be traced, to a very large degree, to two of ancient China's philosophical schools, that is, Confucianism and Legalism. Mao Zedong drew a lot of inspiration from these schools, particularly from the Legalist School. Not long ago, some writers, reporters, and the authors of the 6-episode television serial "River Elegy" challenged these theories; they challenged the theory which, using the pretext of historical tradition, wants to impose a strong ruler on China. The authors of the television serial stated that authoritarianism is characterized by autocracy, arbitrariness, and by the secrecy of the process of making decisions and their implementation. The common characteristics of a democratic government should be the transparency of its aims and methods; it takes the will of the people into consideration; and it shows a respect for scientific spirit.

A destructive maelstrom is now sweeping over China. It will and it must ruffle the sea of spiritual life. It will and it must create waves in the ocean and change its current. The force of the maelstrom, to a certain degree, has been reduced, and it has been forced to change course. However, in another sense, it will eventually speed up the process of full-blown democracy in China and help advance the cause of the people's regime and enrich the cultural life of its people.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

U.S. Senator on Secret Aid to Sihanouk

BK2407072989 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1100 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] TASS reports from Washington that the U.S. Senate on Thursday adopted a resolution on providing secret military aid to bandits opposing the government in Cambodia. With 59 votes for and 39 against, the U.S. Senate supported the proposal by its member Charles Robb, which says that President George Bush can allocate funds for financing military and economic aid to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the other noncommunist group led by Son Sann. This decision by the U.S. Senate was under the form of a supplement to the bill on the budget of the State Department. However, this is not always effective. This bill is being debated in the other House of the U.S. Congress. The Senate made its decision amid an extensive propaganda campaign launched by the administration on Congress with the aim of persuading the latter to support the secret transport of arms and other weapons to supply various opposing Cambodian groups which are currently waging an armed struggle against the government in Phnom Penh.

According to statements by leading officials, the major aim of this program is to strengthen the position of Sihanouk and Son Sann and their role in a future political solution to the Cambodian problem. By supporting the White House, members of the Senate have ignored the views of some of their distinguished colleagues such as Byrd, Pell, Cranston, and Kerry, who warned that U.S. weapons could fall into the hands of the Pol Pot group, which implemented a genocide policy against the Cambodian people. Such an turn of events will certainly mean that instead of achieving a political solution to the conflict, as affirmed by officials representing the administration, the conflict in Cambodia will instead get worse. This kind of view was principally expressed at the debate in the Senate by Kerry. This senator said:

I am convinced that we are being involved in an issue we do not really understand. We do not know what is happening in Cambodia. And we will certainly make a mistake when we decide that we have some sort of control over events outside our possibilities.

This is what U.S. Senator Kerry said.

SRV Support for Cambodian Neutrality Cited

PM2507142189 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 89 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Vietnam's Position"]

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Jul—The statement about the establishment of genuine neutrality for Cambodia, which was adopted at the recent session of the country's National Assembly in Phnom Penh, is of enormous importance. It attests to the Cambodian people's desire for lasting peace, the implementation of the national reconciliation policy, and the prevention of a return to power by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, NHAN DAN, the organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, stresses.

The Vietnamese people, the newspaper notes, wholly support this statement and will respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination on the basis of noninterference in their internal affairs. Vietnam is prepared, in cooperation with other countries, to do everything in its power to guarantee Cambodia's neutrality and peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

General Moiseyev Receives Cambodian Army Head
PM2507141789 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 89 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 20 July Army General M.A. Moiseyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Lieutenant General Pol Saryyen [name as transliterated], chief of the Kampuchean People's Army General Staff and deputy defense minister of the State of Cambodia, who is in the Soviet Union.

New Zealand Labor Party Delegation in USSR
PM2507082989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 89 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of the New Zealand Labor Party led by its president, Ruth Dyson [name as published], was in the Soviet Union 8-19 July at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was received in the CPSU Central Committee Party Building and Cadre Work Department, the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Volgograd Oblast Party Committee [Obkom], and the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Institute. They had conversations about the progress of restructuring in Soviet society and in the party and about CPSU foreign policy activity.

During their meetings and conversations with R.N. Nishanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and at the Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee [Gorispolkom], the IZVESTIYA editorial office, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the New Zealand Labor Party delegation was acquainted with the work of the first USSR Supreme Soviet session, the changing functions of local soviets in the course of restructuring, the drafting of new legislation, and the social and economic aspects of restructuring. The guests visited agricultural and industrial enterprises and scientific and cultural establishments in Moscow, Leningrad, and Volgograd.

During the meetings and conversations the sides confirmed their mutual desire to promote broader Soviet-New Zealand cooperation and develop contacts between the CPSU and the New Zealand Labor Party.

Rogachev Receives Australian Ambassador
PM2507113589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, had a talk with C.R. Ashwin, Australian ambassador to the USSR, 18 July, during which a number of questions pertaining to bilateral relations and preparations for the international conference on Cambodia in Paris were discussed.

Near East & South Asia

Missile Attacks on Afghanistan's Kabul Noted
LD2607093289 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Kabul July 26 TASS—By TASS correspondent Andrey Greshnov: Afghan rebels fired rockets on Kabul again on Tuesday, gravely injuring four people, including three toddlers at a children's playing ground.

Bloody clashes, in the meantime, are continuing between rival opposition groups in Qandahar and Nangarhar Provinces. According to reports reaching here, 48 rebels were killed and more than 50 wounded on Tuesday during fighting involving units from three counter-revolutionary organisations—the Islamic Party of Afghanistan (IPA), the Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan and the Movement for Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan.

Twelve people were killed when a truckful of ammunition belonging to the Islamic Society of Afghanistan exploded after running over a mine planted in the area of Dahna in Herat province by IPA members.

Afghan Mujahidin Aid Kashmiri Separatists
PM2507090189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 89 Second Edition p 7

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "By Order of Special Services. Mujahidin in Indian Border Zone"]

[Text] Delhi—Mojaddedi, one of the leaders of the Afghan armed opposition, speaking not so long ago at a news conference in Peshawar, stated publicly that the mujahidin loyal to him are ready to help to liberate...Kashmir. "Perhaps, he made a slip? Has he forgotten that Kashmir is not a part of Afghanistan at all?" The journalists exchanged glances.

But, as further events showed, Mojaddedi had not made a slip at all but had said precisely what he wanted to say. As a correspondent from the Indian journal BLITZ reported from Srinagar, the capital of Jammu and Kashmir, the local public is worried by the increasing accumulation of facts which indicate that the "Peshawar seven" are ready to put their fighters at the disposal of Pakistan's special services for subversive and terrorist acts in the Indian state.

With the mediation of the special services a meeting took place between representatives of the "seven" and the so-called "Kashmir liberation front" Muslim chauvinist organization, which is trying by force of arms to split Kashmir from India and create an "independent state."

The fact that the first groups of mujahidin have already arrived, as BLITZ reports, at the "bagh tehsil" military-sabotage camp for the appropriate training confirms that both parties found a common language at the talks.

This camp is located in the Pakistani-occupied part of Kashmir in direct proximity to the strategically important Haji Pir mountain region. It is through the 11 mountain passes located here that Pakistan's special services are constantly dispatching spies and saboteurs to Jammu and Kashmir and shipping weapons.

As is known, Jammu and Kashmir have long been the object of subversive actions on the part of Islamabad. Pakistan does not conceal the fact that it would like to annex this Indian state. It is counting on whipping up separatist sentiments and religious-communal strife between Hindus and Muslims.

The actions of the hostile forces are leaving their mark. The serious disorders which gripped the Kashmir valley in the spring of this year indicate that some Kashmiri youth have fallen under the spell of anti-Indian propaganda. Such extremistly inclined young people are being sent to Pakistan where they are taught the methods of terror. When they return home they organize antigovernment actions and various kinds of "hartal"—strikes under separatist slogans—and terrorist acts are carried out.

Now, as BLITZ writes, the Afghan mujahidin are getting ready to join the separatists.

Solton Comments on U.S. F-16 Supply to Pakistan

LD2507195289 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Pakistan is about to receive a consignment of American F-16 planes with which Washington has promised to supply Islamabad within an aid program of $4 billion. The coming build-up in the might of the Pakistani air force is causing justified anxiety in South Asian countries, writes our commentator Yuriy Solton.

Pakistan will add another 60 to its 40 modern fighter bombers. That will certainly upset the military balance in the region and seriously worsen the situation there, especially in view of the fact that Pakistan is actually taking part in the fratricidal war in Afghanistan.

Initiatives of India and other countries will be blocked, initiatives aimed at preventing an arms race in the region. I may note that the Indian Government has decided to reduce its military budget. During recent Indo-Pakistani talks at summit level in Islamabad Premier Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan also expressed readiness to start arms reduction negotiations with India. But how can one regard then the eagerness of Islamabad to get the latest American arms and the readiness of Washington to supply the arms?

For this reason an official protest was well justified by India to the U.S. Administration in connection with the planned supplies of more modern military aircraft to Pakistan. There is another angle: F-16 planes can carry both conventional and nuclear weapons.

A few days ago the Western media, for one those in the Federal Republic of Germany, reported work in progress in Pakistan to prepare for equipping the American fighter bombers with nuclear warheads made in Pakistan. I may remind you that military experts and Western intelligence services have reported on many occasions that Pakistan is making nuclear preparations. It was also said in the U.S. Congress that Islamabad was actively developing a capability to create nuclear weapons. I will add that Pakistan has so far failed to join the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons as it zealously guards its secrets in nuclear technology.

The Soviet Union, which is far from indifferent to what is happening in its neighboring countries, has repeatedly expressed anxiety over the nuclear additions of Islamabad. Anxiety has also been voiced over facts of additional supplies to Pakistan by the United States of aircraft capable to carry nuclear weapons.

(?The) Soviet Foreign Ministry official spokesman said on Monday that such developments would only complicate the political and strategic situation in South Asia but also cause telling damage to the principles and (?regimen) of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Moscow takes into account at the same time the assurances by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to the effect Pakistan does not have and is not going to create nuclear explosive devices. Moscow hopes that her government will be acting strictly in keeping with these assurances.

Iran's Velayati Cited on Afghanistan Situation

PM2607102189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 1

[Report in TASS, REUTER, UPI roundup under the rubric "Abroad": "Statement by Iranian Foreign Minister"]

[Text] The problem of Afghanistan is one of the most important in the region. The position taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran on the solution of this question is well known and amounts to the belief that the future of Afghanistan must be decided by the people of that country, Iranian Foreign Minister 'A.A. Velayati said in an interview on Iranian radio on his return from Pakistan. He had been holding talks with Pakistani officials on questions concerning the development of bilateral relations and a number of international problems, primarily the situation in Afghanistan.

We decisively reject any foreign interference in determining that country's future, the minister said. While welcoming the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, we are opposed to their being substituted

by any other foreign forces. The problem of Afghanistan must be regarded as a complex issue demanding a serious, careful approach, 'A.A. Velayati said.

TASS Commentary Defends Ties With Iran

LD2507175289 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS—By TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov: A month has passed since Soviet-Iranian talks in Moscow but their results continue to be discussed and commented on by the international press. The tone of most of the commentaries is positive but some of them will now and then take a different note.

Alluding to the fact that the USSR displayed readiness to help Iran in strengthening its defence capability, adherents to old stereotypes put a rhetorical question to news media, including in Arab countries, of what is behind this. Does the development of Soviet-Iranian relations harbour a certain threat to theird countries? A very wide range of issues is known to have been discussed during Soviet-Iranian talks in Moscow. Important documents were signed: The declaration on the principles of relations and friendly cooperation, the first joint political document of this kind since 1927, the agreements on trade turnover and on building the Meshed-Tedzhen railway, and the memorandum on mutual understanding on consular issues. That list of documents is, in itself, telling evidence that the dialogue was useful and fruitful and its results are in line with the interests, aspirations and national sovereignty of the two countries' peoples.

Although Soviet-Iranian relations did not always develop smoothly, our country invariably favoured stronger mutual contacts and ties. During their talks on Monday Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and the Iranian Ambassador to the USSR Naser Heiranik-Nobari positively assessed the fulfilment of the agreements reached a month ago.

True, the Soviet-Iranian declaration on the principles of relations says that the Soviet side is ready for cooperation with the Iranian side in enhancing the latter's defence capability. It is this line which some not very scrupulous commentators take out of the extensive document and project it as a kind of a sensation. But in actual fact, there is no sensation whatsoever. This cooperation was maintained prior to 1982 and was only resumed now. There is nothing unusual in this. Cooperation in the afore mentioned field is not uncommon in international practice.

Noteworthy is also another thing—the manner in which those who have a taste for sensation comment on the Soviet-Iranian declaration. They say tht the USSR expressed agreement to military shipments to Iran. But, for some reason, they stubbornly pass over in silence that in the same joint declaration Moscow and Tehran state in most clear-cut terms that cooperation between the two countries is developing in line with the principles and goals of the U.N. Charter, toward strengthening peace and security in the region and the world as a whole.

The joint Soviet-Iranian communique, published on June 24, also formulates several concrete political guideposts of the sides, which set the goal of a final settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict (which Baghdad, too, vigorously advocates), turning the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, and settling conflict situations in other areas of the globe, from the Middle East to southern Africa.

One should have great fantasy to discern the possibility of a certain mythical threat to third countries in Soviet-Iranian cooperation. Who stands to benefit from this false version? In any case, not those who sincerely advocate good neighbourliness and mutual understanding between countries and peoples.

Gas Delivery Agreement Signed With Iran

LD2507204489 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] The Soviet Union and Iran have signed an agreement here in Moscow on the deliveries of three billion cubic meters of Iranian gas to the USSR. The negotiations involved Iran's deputy minister of economics and finances, 'Ali Majidi, and the Soviet minister of foreign economic relations, Konstantin Katushev. The two sides also agreed on transit deliveries of Iranian gas to European countries. They intend to expand cooperation in developing Iran's gas field with Soviet assistance.

Moiseyev Views Visit of Indian Air Force Chief

LD2507214989 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1414 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul (TASS)—Relations between the armed forces of the USSR and India are developing dynamically and fruitfully, according to Air Chief Marshal S.K. Mehra, chief of staff of the Air Forces of the Republic of India, who is here on a visit. In an interview with a TASS correspondent he noted today that "the main aim of the visit—to exchange views on problems that concern both the Soviet and Indian military—has been totally fulfilled."

In the course of the 9-day trip, the guest from India got acquainted with the life and military studies of the servicemen of the Soviet armed forces and visited the Baltic city of Riga and the hero-city of Leningrad. Today his final meeting with Army General [as received] Mikhail Moiseyev, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, took place.

"Such meetings bring mutual satisfaction and further the development of the dialogue being held by the political leaders of the USSR and India in the name of strengthening peace on the planet," Army General Moiseyev stressed.

Mission Land Designation Pact Signed With India

PM2507141189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 89 Moscow Evening Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] An agreement between the Soviet and Indian Governments on the reciprocal granting of plots of land and the conditions for constructing on them buildings for missions from the two countries was signed in Moscow 13 July.

Shevardnadze Meets Outgoing Indian, Iraqi Envoys

PM2507152789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 89 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Talks at the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] On 21 July E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received T.N. Kaul, ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR, in connection with his upcoming departure for home.

During their conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, mutual satisfaction was expressed with the high level of development of friendly Soviet-Indian relations, which was once again borne out by the results of the recent meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Gandhi in Moscow. In this context the special importance for the development and deepening of multifaceted ties between the two countries of the good tradition of annual personal contacts between the leaders of the USSR and India was stressed.

E.A. Shevardnadze noted T.N. Kaul's great personal contribution to the development and strengthening of Soviet-Indian cooperation, and wished him good health and success in this future work.

On the same day E.A. Shevardnadze received S. al-Faysal, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the USSR, in connection with the completion of his mission and his upcoming departure for home.

During their conversation the successful, steady development of Soviet-Iraqi relations on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Iraq of 9 April 1972 was noted. Both sides' interest in further strengthening cooperation in the most varied spheres was reaffirmed.

E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized the great importance which the Soviet Union attaches to the Iran-Iraq peace settlement based on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 598. The Soviet Union will continue its active efforts aimed at contributing to the constructive development of the negotiation process between Iraq and Iran and to the quest for finding mutually acceptable solutions to all disputed questions.

The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Officials Attend Iraqi Embassy Reception 17 Jul

PM2607102389 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 89 Evening Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] S.'A. al-M. al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception on 17 July to mark Revolution Day, the national holiday.

The reception was attended by Ye.M. Primakov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

East Europe

Reportage on Visit of Hungary's Nyers, Grosz

Meet Gorbachev for Private Talks

LD2507104589 Budapest MTI in English 0859 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, July 25 (MTI)—Mikhail Gorbachev met Rezso Nyers and Karoly Grosz in his room at the CPSU Central Committee headquarters at 10 am Moscow time on Tuesday. Present were Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the CPSU Central and Political Committees and secretary of the Central Committee, as well as Istvan Degen and Gyula Thurmer, advisors to the president and the general secretary.

Gorbachev said that the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the day before had dealt with issues raised by the events of recent days, such as the miners' strike and the nationality disturbances.

Then the leaders of the two parties proceeded to hold discussions behind closed doors.

Talk on Reform Paths

LD2507121689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] At a 2-hour interparty summit today Mikhail Gorbachev and Rezso Nyers with Karoly Grosz urged further bilateral negotiations on the further withdrawal of Soviet troops deployed in Hungary. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and informality—in the strictest meaning of the term. Gorbachev received the two Hungarian guests at the CPSU headquarters, and it is characteristic of the cordiality of the reception that

they hugged each other, whereas this is not now a general habit even among leaders of the socialist countries.

After the talks Gyula Thuermer and Istvan Degen, the two advisers, gave a short briefing. For example, the two sides emphasized that the Soviet Union and Hungary, too, are proceeding along the path of reforms despite their difficulties and the contradictions. These do not hinder the decision-makers—on the contrary, the difficulties provide an incentive to introduce more powerful changes.

Gorbachev asked his guests which way Hungary is going from a political and economic point of view. He remarked that so much is heard; well, here is the best opportunity to obtain personal information. Rezso Nyers stated that Hungary intends to fulfill a bridging role between East and West both from an economic as well as a political point of view. The indications are that this concept might receive nationwide support.

Regarding the economy, they agreed that the two parties will urge the experts to prepare their proposals by autumn about the details which may be applied in Hungarian-Soviet trade converting accounting. On this issue, the Hungary Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] must, of course, be consulted by the Hungarian Government—and so must others, but the essence of it is that the Rubicon must be crossed, as was stated in the talks.

Rezso Nyers also emphasized at the talks that for Hungary it is extraordinarily important both from an internal as well as external political point of view that the position of the Magyars in Sub-Carpathia has been changing favorably in recent times.

The MSZMP does not want to monopolize Soviet Hungarian relations; on the contrary, it would be a good thing if the other political parties could also participate in shaping them. Therefore, Rezso Nyers suggested the establishment of links with new parties when he spoke to leaders of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, with whom the MSZMP delegation had a joint breakfast at the Hungarian request.

Academician Georgiy Smirnov, director of the CPSU Marxism-Leninism Institute and chairman of the Friendhsip Society, as well as others, listened to this proposal with agreement.

The MSZMP chairman told the soviets that the public mood in Hungary is, essentially, not anti-Soviet; rather, it is precisely now that a real picture of the Soviet Union which is free of formalism and prejudices is taking shape. They have agreed that the work of friendship societies must be adjusted as quickly as possible to the present, changed situation. Rezso Nyers in particular called the attention of the Soviets to the point that it would be most important among the younger members of the Soviet intelligentsia to nurture relations, because this is what will determine the future personal character of the Soviet-Hungarian relationship.

At the time of our broadcast Mikhail Gorbachev and the Hungarian leaders are continuing their exchange of views over lunch. Rezso Nyers' lecture to the Soviet Academy of Sciences about the Hungarian economy starts at 1330 Hungarian time, while Karoly Grosz will speak at CPSU Central Committee headquarters to leading party functionaries about the aims of the Hungarian people. Rezso Nyers and Karoly Grosz are expected to give a press briefing about the negotiations today during their flight home.

Further on Reform Discussions

LD2507135789 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow 25 Jul, (TASS)—There was a meeting today between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and R. Nyers, chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], and K. Grosz, general secretary of the MSZMP, who have come to Moscow for a working visit.

During their conversation there was discussion of the problem of the contemporary phase in the renewal of socialism and questions of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

M.S. Gorbachev notes that an active search is now under way in the socialist world for ways of reviving socialism on the basis of its true values. Conditions in individual countries are undoubtedly sufficiently different for there to be any universal recipe for all. [as received] But nonetheless there is a common denominator, a common indicator: the launching of socialism into a qualitatively new orbit in order to create a society of free people, responsible for their own economic and social behaviour, who are, in the full sense of the word, masters of their own lives and country.

The experience of Soviet perestroyka shows what a difficult and large-scale task this is.

The CPSU has presented a program for the renewal of Soviet society. But in order for this program to unite society around it and become the aim of the majority of citizens, the party itself must really change from being the commanding force to become a true political vanguard, master the art of political struggle in the new conditions, and learn to influence the masses by the strength of its arguments. This cannot be achieved without radical renewal of the party itself and consistent democratization of the content, methods, and style of work, without the new democratic cadres policy. An example,—practical action—that is what is now acutely needed. This is the field in which the success of perestroyka is now being decided.

R. Nyers and K. Grosz expressed the genuine interest of Hungarian communists in Soviet perestroyka. Hungarian communists highly value the solidarity of the CPSU with the renewal processes in Hungary and their understanding of the difficulties with which the MSZMP is being confronted.

The Hungarian leaders spoke frankly about the difficult problems connected with the search for ways to form a renewed sociopolitical model. Acute discussions on issues of the country's history, contemporary situation, and future are taking place in society and in the party. Not all the issues are clear. The MSZMP is experiencing a period of ideological and political purification. Preparations which have begun for a party congress have given an important stimulus to reviving life within the party. They also take on particular significance in relation to the forthcoming first multiparty elections in Hungary.

The great benefit of contacts between the leaders of the CPSU and the MSZMP, which have recently become more active, was noted in the conversation. There was evidence of a mutual desire to make the exchange of experience of social transformations more fruitful, and to facilitate the development of interparty links on the local level and the establishment of contacts with public movements and organizations which are taking an active part in the renewal of socialism.

The participants in the conversation stressed the significance, which nothing can replace, of mutually beneficial economic cooperation for the development of the two countries. Overcoming problems which exist here is related to the restructuring of the economic machinery by expanding the commodity-monetary basis of economic ties and by deeper cooperation in industry and science.

The participants in the conversation were united in their appraisal of the present international situation, of the ways of revealing its potential in the interests of strengthening peace and security, and of the development of mutually useful cooperation between states in Europe and on the world scale.

During the conversation, questions of the future presence of Soviet troops on the territory of Hungary were broached and it was agreed that new steps would be taken to reduce them in line with disarmament processes on the European continent and with progress at the Vienna talks.

M.S. Gorbachev wished the leaders of the MSZMP, Communists, and all the Hungarian people success in tackling the crucial tasks of the present stage, and the complete realization of their plans and fulfilment of their hopes.

The conversation, just as previous meetings between the Soviet and Hungarian leaders, passed off in the warm atmosphere of comradeship and mutual understanding, traditional in relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP. A.N. Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in it.

News Briefing Held on Talks

LD2507154189 Budapest MTI in English 1250 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, July 25 (MTI)—At a Tuesday discussion between Rezso Nyers, Karoly Grosz and Mikhail Gorbachev an agreement was reached on the continuation of discussions on the withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed in Hungary.

A press briefing was held by the advisers of the two party leaders following the two-hour informal discussions, held in a friendly atmosphere.

During the talks, Mr Gorbachev gave a survey on the timely issues of the Soviet domestic policy, and also discussed the consequences of the recent strike. Mr Nyers reported on the present changes taking place in Hungary and the endeavours of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] under the conditions of the emerging multi-party system. He also gave a brief survey of the preparations for the forthcoming party congress, and the intention of the party leadership to create a kind of unity of thinking and action, besides recognising various platforms set up within the HSWP.

Current international issues also featured on the agenda of discussions, with special emphasis on economic issues. The serious problems in the operation of CEMA were also discussed, and it was confirmed that high-level CEMA negotiations will only be held when each participating country will be able to put forward ideas for a solution. Both the Soviet and Hungarian sides will be seeking new ways of cooperation. The sides emphasized that in spite of existing difficulties, both the USSR and Hungary intends to resolutely continue on the road towards perestroika and democracy. Problems arising on the course cannot halt these processes. The HSWP and the CPSU intends to advance on the road of reforms, in full awareness of their commitments.

Theoretical and practical issues relating to ownership were also subject of the discussions. The view was shared that much greater diversity and freedom is required in ownership forms. The importance of company independence and expanding the relations between companies of the two countries was emphasized from the Soviet side during the discussions. The necessity of technological renewal of the socialist countries, and the possibilities of involving Western countries in this process was also discussed. The sides agreed that it would be useful to launch Hungarian-Soviet joint projects, with the participation of western entrepreneurs.

Mr Gorbachev asked the Hungarian party leaders which way the country is orientating itself, towards East or

West. In his reply, Mr Nyers said the country wishes to take the role of a kind of bridge, and although the socialist region will continue to play an important role for Hungary, related tasks cannot be fulfilled without the development of contacts with western economies. In his words, Hungary is thinking along the lines of a "dual market" concept, which has the backing of the Hungarian people.

Both sides spoke about possible ways to overcome the shortcomings of the financial system and the relations with international financial institutions. The opinion was held that close relations with the financial institutions do not imply the renunciation of national sovereignty.

In surveying Hungarian-Soviet relations it was established that both sides will endeavour to develop contacts in the area of politics, economy and monetary relations. A sound basis is provided for developing cooperation by the fact that both parties view the tasks of renewing socialist society in a similar way. The HSWP supports the policy of perestroika, and the Soviet party displays deep understanding for Hungarian politics. The foreign policy of the USSR, especially that applied to Europe, is of great support in unfolding present reforms in Hungary.

The intention of the two parties in giving a new political impetus to renewing economic ties was also discussed. In this regard the Hungarian side is to submit proposals in autumn this year, relating to the renewal of economic ties, primarily the transformation of the present system of accounting, and the introduction of partial convertibility of currency. It was also emphasized that this is the task of respective governments, but the theoretical agreements of governing parties, that of the CPSU and the HSWP, could greatly promote the process. As reported, an agreement in principle was reached on this issue during the March visit by Mr Grosz to Moscow. Measures are now being detailed and proposals are to be put forward in the autumn.

Mr Grosz expressed the appreciation of the HSWP for the assistance provided for the Hungarian minority living in the Sub- Carpathian region, in fostering their national identity and culture.

The issue of Soviet troops stationed in Hungary was also raised during the discussions. Agreement was reached to continue discussions on further troop withdrawals, in accordance with the process of disarmament and related negotiations in progress in Vienna.

More on Grosz, Nyers Talks

LD2507195189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
1630 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Report by correspondent Gabor Izbeki]

[Text] The Hungarian-Soviet party summit took place in Moscow in a manner that was very different from what has been customary between the socialist countries. According to information from both the Hungarian side and TASS reports, a substantive discussion and exchange of experiences took place between Mikhail Gorbachev and Rezso Nyers and Karoly Grosz about the manner in which socialism can be renewed. Hungary would like to play the role of a bridge between the East and West, in both the economic and political sense, replied the MSZMP chairman to a question from Gorbachev, regarding the direction in which our country is going, since everyone says different things about this. The further meeting of party leaders was useful because this is how the Soviet and the Hungarian party leaders can shape their opinions of each other—not on hearsay.

There was agreement that in spite of difficulties, both countries are progressing along the path of reforms. The contradictions, tensions, indeed crises, cannot set back the decision-takers; indeed, they rather prompt them to more vigorous changes.

Gorbachev expounded in detail how this will not come about without a genuine transformation of the party. The Hungarian leaders spoke about the challenge for the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] in the multiparty system.

They held discussions on how, in the framework of the results of the Vienna talks, it is necessary to urge the withdrawal of further Soviet troops from Hungary. They agreed that by autumn the experts will put concrete proposals on the table on how it is possible to create a system of trade accounting between the two countries, which is carried out in convertible currency. According to Rezso Nyers, this switchover costs a lot, but economic relations cannot be made more dynamic otherwise. The MSZMP chairman also pointed out that it is extremely important for our country, both regarding foreign policy and domestic policy, that the situation of the Magyars in sub-Carpathia has been developing favorably recently.

According to both sides, the talks, which lasted a good 2 hours, took place in an atmosphere that was extremely warm and comradely, in the spirit of agreement. Rezso Nyers even highlighted how important it is that the CPSU leaders support the renewal processes in Hungary; they understand the essence of this.

The new type of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation was also urged by Rezso Nyers at the meeting that took place, at the Hungarian side's request, with the leaders of the friendship; society. The MSZMP chairman proposed that this organization endeavor to establish relations with the other Hungarian political parties, as well, since amid the conditions of a multiparty system, the MSZMP cannot monopolize the nurturing and building of relations with the USSR. The leaders of the friendship; society received the proposal with sympathy.

In the afternoon, Rezso Nyers gave a talk at the Academy of Sciences, to social scientists and economists, about the

Hungarian economic reform. By way of reaction, Academician (?Khachaturev) noted that the USSR must follow Hungary's reforms, and even unemployment is a smaller burden than nonproduction. Regarding debts, Rezso Nyers said that we want to repay these based on our strength, but not in the Romanian manner.

General Secretary Karoly Grosz, speaking to 250 leading officials of the CPSU Central Committee, painted an extremely self-critical picture of the party. He spoke in detail about the past 40 years, about the reforms. He said that the MSZMP is realistically counting on the possibility that following a good congress, it might be the strongest party after the elections. With a bad policy, it could lose power. Indeed, one cannot rule out the possibility that current Hungarian developments might lead to a change of system, because a large proportion of the population attributes the mistakes of the past to the socialist system itself. In reply to a question pertaining to Imre Pozsgay, Grosz said that there is debate between the members of the party leadership. Now, having learned from the Polish example, they have put down arms in the interests of the election contest. The leading members of the CPSU apparatus have never heard such a frank lecture from a leader of a socialist country before. On the basis of the questions, it became clear that many people understand precisely the reasons and objectives behind the changes in Hungary.

Nyers, Grosz Attend Kremlin Luncheon

LD2507190289 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] [no dateline as received] Today in the Great Kremlin palace a luncheon was given on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee in honor of R. Nyers, chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and K. Grosz, general secretary of the MSZMP.

Present at the luncheon were M.S. Gorbachev, YE.K. Ligachev, V.A. Medvedev, E.A. Shevardnadze, A.N. Yakovlev, and other comrades.

P. Ivanyi, member of the Executive Political Committee of the MSZMP, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and other Hungarian comrades were present.

On the same day at the USSR Academy of Sciences there was a conversation between R. Nyers and eminent Soviet economists and sociologists.

The MSZMP chairman told them about the basic directions of the reforms in Hungary, which, in his words, are coming up against many difficulties, but they are looking hopefully to the future. In the view of R. Nyers, during the process of tackling the complex socioeconomic problems facing the country the sphere of ideology will also inevitably undergo serious changes. The old ideas about socialism, according to which we are on the threshold of a communist society and are moving toward nationwide ownership, noted the guest, by now have obviously failed. In this connection the task of overcoming the moods that have appeared in society—a certain "uncertainty in values"—is becoming a topical one, he said. In conditions of political pluralism, of many parties, which has become a reality in Hungary, the MSZMP will consistently come out in defense of socialism. Soviet policy, stressed R. Nyers, gives ideological support to our struggle.

The participants in the conversation exchanged views on the prospects for cooperation between Hungarian and Soviet scientists, including between lawyers and politologists, noting the need to impart dynamism and depth to them.

Also today, K. Grosz spoke to staff of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus. He shed light on topical aspects of the internal party life of the MSZMP, he spoke about the party's approaches to solving the country's economic and social problems and the shared experience of work in conditions of the profound political transformations taking place in Hungarian society, and he replied to numerous questions.

R. Nyers and K. Grosz also met on the same day with the leadership of the Soviet-Hungarian friendship society. Matters of expanding ties between the public of the two countries were discussed.

This evening, R. Nyers and K. Grosz, who have been in the USSR on a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow. P. Ivanyi departed with them.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, V.M. Falin, head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Among the farewell party was B.I. Stukalin, USSR ambassador in Hungary, and J. Barabas, charge d'affaires ad interim of Hungary in the USSR.

Further on Soviet-Hungarian Talks

LD2507192689 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] In the future, Hungary could be a bridge between the East and the West, in both a political and an economic sense, Rezso Nyers told Mikhail Gorbachev today. The chairman of the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] and General Secretary Garoly Grosz arrived home from the 1-day Soviet-Hungarian summit meeting shortly before our broadcast. Istvan Sandor and Szabolcs Lendvai report from Moscow.

The Soviet leadership is showing an understanding of the processes in Hungary; the MSZMP supports perestroyka. [as heard] This was the opening statement of the 2-hour discussion that took place in the CPSU Central Committee headquarters.

Soviet domestic policy: The striking miners believe in perestroyka. Their cooperation with the government in Moscow is much better than with the local authorities. The situation can be resolved.

Hungarian domestic policy: Rezsoe said that alongside recognizing the various platforms, the creation of a kind of unity of thought is the main objective of the path toward the October party congress.

CEMA: There are serious problems. There is no need for summit meetings indicating a unity in appearance. Socialist economic relations must be placed on new foundations.

The Soviet-Hungarian economic relationship: In the autumn the Hungarians will put a detailed proposal on the table to transform the bilateral system of accounting, in order to attain partial convertibility.

Which direction is Hungary going in, to the East or the West, asked the Soviet general secretary. The Hungarian party chairman's reply: We want to be a bridge between the East and the West, we are believers in the concept of a dual-market.

The nationality issue: We are pleased about what has been happening in sub-Carpathia recently; in many things, the Soviet side shares our ideas related to nationality policy, in other spheres too.

Soviet troops: Further talks are expected on the continuation of withdrawal, while taking into account the international disarmament talks.

In the morning, the Hungarian guests, at the residence on Lenin Hill, received the leaders of the Soviet-Hungarian friendship Society. Rezso Nyers said that the MSZMP does not want to be autocratic in cooperation. It wants the soviets to develop their relations with other parties and social organizations, too. In Hungary, the great majority welcomes the soviet restructuring, and sympathizes with the Moscow leadership.

In the afternoon, Rezso Nyers met leading members of the Academy of Sciences. He informed his hosts about the Hungarian economy's problems, and he replied to questions related to property reform, to structure transformation, to the operation of foreign capital in Hungary, and to the legal system.

In the economy, it is necessary to carry out the reforms at least as quickly as in politics. This, among other things, is what Karoly Grosz pointed out to leading officials of the Central COmmittee apparatus. The audience perhaps paid most attention when there was discussion of switching over to a multiparty system, of creating a legal state, of the MSZMP's election chances.

Late in the afternoon the MSZMP delegation concluded its visit to Moscow.

Grosz, Nyers Depart Moscow 25 Jul

LD2507173189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Chairman Rezso Nyers and MSZMP General Secretary Karoly Grosz have left Moscow after paying a 1-day working visit to the Soviet Union. The guests were seen off by Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

Commentator Views Hungarian-USSR Relations

LD2507170589 Moscow International Service in Hunagrian 1900 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Boris Rodionov commentary]

[Text] I remember that in the period of stagnation, when speaking about Soviet-Hungarian relations, we often used the adjective cloudless. Now when we look at the sky either in Moscow or in Budapest we hardly use this rosy expression. We pose the issues yet unresolved in this spirit of openness; we are arguing, criticizing. All this has nothing to do with the we-are-working- on-it attitude that left such a bad taste in our mouths, nothing to do with the political campaign, after which anything could be expected. In Moscow now, in accordance with the plurality of views, the various media occasionally express fundamentally different views about the events taking place in the socialist countries.

It was in this spirit for example that IZVESTIYA recently published an assessment of the 1956 events and of the role of Imre Nagy. This assessment differed from the stance published in MOSKOVSKOE NOVOSTY. This sort of thing happens as a matter of fact these days and is perfectly in order. At the same time, I can say that, despite all the differences in the Soviet press, it is the voice that is interested in the Hungarian reforms, which is well intentioned while at the same time somewhat anxious that is most characteristic.

Soviet commentators take as their point of departure the fact that, unfortunately, socialism has not reached true maturity anywhere; its construction may take many forms and the path that each individual country takes together with its successes and failures, even taking into account the impossibility of repetition because of national characteristics, enriches the joint experience of international socialism.

In the past, whether it was correct or not, we kept on quoting the words of [name indistinct]: If the foe praises

you, you had better think where you have made a mistake. Taking this as a point of departure, when any particular Western country was praised in Moscow, eyes were narrowed and the search begun as to where their particular mistake lay. The new thinking rules out this approach. The proof of this is the recent visit by U.S. President Bush to Budapest in the course of which—as you know—praises were showered on Hungarian reforms.

In my view, among Bush's references there were some that led to debate: , for example, the one that Hungary, so to speak, was torn away from Europe 40 years ago. Well, I was a correspondent in Budapest for several years and I did not experience this in any way. At the same time, Soviet journalists commenting on Bush's visit did not endeavor to pull out the barbs immediately. They wrote that Bush did not want to—at least not openly—drive a wedge between Hungary and her allies, and that Bush's visit could contribute to the normalization of East-West relations.

I here quote the remarks of (?Stanislav Kondrashov), a well-known columnist: The pragmatic Bush did not want to make life more difficult for Gorbachev. This is a realistic approach by all U.S. Presidents who do not forget that in East-West relations Soviet-American relations remain the determining ones.

Now, when there is talk about Hungary's returning to Europe, when there is a talk about Hungary's participation in the West European integration processes then sober-minded people do not envisage, even in the West, some kind of prewar status quo, when Hungary fulfilled a role of a kind of cordon sanitaire vis-a-vis the USSR.

Now, returning to Europe means the all-European home that extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals, a house whose doors are open and the revival of the thinking in terms of blocs has disappeared. This house, in terms of rights and duties, will have residents made up of small and big nations who do not interfere in each others affairs; who are equal and who will decide their social systems on the basis of their own choices. There will be no foreign military bases; no foreign troops anywhere. The Warsaw Pact is also showing a good example in this regard.

Amid the circumstances of Soviet perestroyka and Hungarian renewal, our countries are leaving behind all those obsolete things that place a burden on our relationship and in this house, in every walk of life, in every political economic and cultural sphere; they [as heard] will give a new impetus to our relationship. The reforms in Hungary and in the USSR are flowing in the wide beds of the river of socialist renewal and can do so in the future too. At the same time I disagree with the comparison made by Imre Pozsgay, who I highly respect, in DER SPIEGEL: He likened the USSR to a huge ocean liner and Hungary to a pilot boat. This comparison hardly takes into account the qualitative differences between the two countries, namely that the USSR is a federation of 15 republics which little resemble each other.

Therefore, it would be difficult for us to take over ready models; we ourselves must lay down the direction in a very complex field. At the same time, I repeat, it is extraordinarily valuable for us to view the experience of other countries from Hungary to China, from the GDR to Yugoslavia.

Perestroyka has opened the road for popular diplomacy, the nonformalistic links between bourgeois collectives, social organizations and movements, including alternative movements as well. At the same time the priniciple directions of cooperation are still determined by our ruling parties.

In the Soviet capital the declaration by the leading pesonalities of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] was received in a worthy manner in which they confirmed their loyalty regarding their alliance obligations and in which they sharply condemned the anti- Soviet expressions.

The Moscow visit by Comrades Nyers and Grosz begins today. The first contacts between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the new chairman of the MSZMP were established recently at the meeting in Bucharest. Both sides assessed these contacts highly. The visit is called to overcome the existing difficulties and to elevate all spheres of Soviet-Hungarian relations to an even higher level.

PRAVDA Cites Poles on State of Nation

PM2607092589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 89 Second Edition p 6

[PRAVDA "Friday Feature" by special correspondents S. Bogatko, M. Tretyakov, and L. Chausov comprising interviews with a number of Polish personalities under the general heading "People's Poland Is 45 Years Old"; first nine paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] During those memorable July days, the Soviet Army, along with the Polish Army, began liberating Poland—which had suffered so much—by crushing the fierce resistance of the fascist occupation forces. On 22 July 1944, the Polish National Liberation Committee was set up in the city of Chelm. It published the historic July Manifesto that announced to the world the birth of a new state—People's Poland. This was a new page in the thousand-year history of the Polish people. This was the beginning of fundamental socioeconomic changes and political transformations; the beginning of the building of a socialist society in Poland. Alliance and friendship with the USSR were proclaimed.

During the years of people's power, a mighty industrial potential was created in the shape of the electronics and chemical industries, shipbuilding, metallurgy, mining, and other national economic sectors. Present-day Poland

is a prestigious center of science and culture in Europe and an active participant in international life.

However, the past decades have not only been marked by successes but also by failures and miscalculations. These came to the fore especially in the late seventies as a result of serious mistakes that had been committed by the leadership of that time in the strategy of economic development. The country fell into the credit trap, and a deterioration of living standards set in which led to a serious rise in social tension.

The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] exposed the existing shortcomings with courage and candor, and elaborated the policy of socialist renewal geared to a broad democratization of social life and the implementation of profound economic reforms with a view to shifting the country to a new stage of development.

The Soviet people have always shared both joy and difficulties with the fraternal Polish people. Our friendship, which was conceived in the struggle of the Russian and Polish revolutionaries against the tsarist autocracy and was sealed with the blood jointly shed on the battlefields of World War II, is developing and deepening. Addressing the Sejm last summer, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said: "We favor a strong socialist Poland. Not just because we want to have a flourishing, friendly Polish state on our western border, but also because the stable development of the Polish People's Republic is very important for both our common security and European politics in general."

On the eve of Poland's anniversary, the PRAVDA editorial office asked representatives of various strata of the Polish society to answer three questions:

1. People's Poland is 45 years old. How do you assess the path covered by the country in the light of the past few years?

2. Processes of socialist renewal are under way in Poland, democracy is deepening, there have been shifts in the alignment of political forces. What can you say on this account?

3. How do you picture People's Poland in the coming years? [passage omitted]

Jerzy Majka, chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU

1. It is hardly possible to answer this question in one key, to paint a picture using just one color, so to speak. The answer requires a whole range of colors, the full palette. It is an incontrovertible fact, incidentally, that Poland today is no longer what it was 45 years ago. The postwar scenes of dereliction and ruin have disappeared. There is no more peasant poverty in the villages and unemployment in the cities. There are no more thatched cottages huddled along mud tracks that were proudly referred to as "roads."

The old Poland has receded into the past. Its place has been taken by a new Poland. Our young people have been given the opportunity to study. Cities have expanded, new villages have been built, a powerful industry has been created, and agriculture has been largely mechanized. Hard-surface roads carrying dense motor traffic link all cities and villages. The entire nation is now participating in the cultural process.

For almost 45 years we have enjoyed the benefits of a peaceful life. We live within secure borders, surrounded by good neighbors with whom we share socialism. The alliance and friendship with the USSR is the most important source of the happy situation which our country is in. All these are incontrovertible, patent facts.

However, there is also the other side of the coin. Many crucial problems affecting the Polish people have not yet been resolved. The incorrect, inappropriate structure of our industry makes it impossible to supply stores in such a way as to ensure that shopping in department and self-service stores no longer is a painful and futile enterprise. This also applies to certain food products, especially meat. The housing problem has not yet been resolved, and young people feel this especially.

New problems that we failed to foresee have accumulated and built up. I am referring to the spontaneous and unexpectedly great rise in civic aspirations of members of our society, ecological problems, our laggardness behind world technological progress, the decline in the labor ethic, and other dangerous social phenomena. New problems engendered by mistakes in party and government policy have been added to the old elements—the class and political stratification of society which was exacerbated during the forties as a result of the civil war and compounded by the Stalinist repressions at the turn of the forties and fifties. However, despite this darker side of the coin, so to speak, in summing up the past 45 years I resolutely assess them as a positive period as regards the Polish people.

2. For the past 8 years, the PZPR has been implementing the program of socialist renewal—democratization and economic reforms. Political changes in our country have made much more headway than economic changes. The democratization has already produced tangible social successes in the shape of broad civic liberties and of the importance that is attached to public opinion. This, in particular, makes it possible to freely express various views and espouse different political persuasions, and that includes people who are critical of socialism.

This means new, considerably more difficult conditions for the work of the party. It must pay more attention to gaining social support. Democratization is also being

exploited by various extremist and antisocialist elements for their own purposes (street provocations, for instance). Nonetheless, their impact in conditions of more extensive democracy is gradually subsiding.

3. The coming years will not be easy for Poland and the Poles. The transformations in the economy entail complications at enterprises and in the consumer market. We will have to wait before we are able to reap all the benefits and advantages of these changes.

This is a painful process, but there is no other way. Summing up, I could say that I view Poland's future with cautious optimism. We are on the right road. We are traveling in the direction of the democratization of an organized society in which people will feel like citizens in their own right, free from bureaucratic pressure; we are traveling in the direction of an effective economy which enables people to lead a normal life that will get better and better. But, of course, there are still many boulders, many stumbling blocks along this road which must be traveled in order to ensure that people in Poland really recognize socialism as their own system. But it is a realistic task. [passage omitted]

Waclaw Martyniuk, deputy chairman of the National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ]

1. I assess what has been achieved over the past decades in the light of the situation in which my country and people find themselves today. Therefore, I want to say with the utmost emphasis: The past years have not been wasted. However, on the other hand it has to be admitted that much more could have been done. Our development has not always proceeded smoothly. There has been 1956, 1970, 1976, 1980, and 1988. Is that a great deal in 45 years? It is, it is even excessive. But it is probably the way of the world that anything new is always born of pain.

The past 45 years are not just the history of ongoing development but also of major ups and downs, unprecedented achievements and wrong decisions which resulted in a great foreign debt. Correct lessons have to be drawn from history so as to avoid mistakes in the future. The rules are simple: Everything that is being done must be done for the sake of the people, and the results of the efforts to improve life must be visible today, or at the very most tomorrow; they should not be made "for the sake of future generations," as the saying goes.

2. In Poland, just as in the Soviet Union, a process of great changes is under way. You refer to it as perestroyka, we call it the process of socialist renewal. And although these two processes have different names, they have a common denominator—it stems from recognition of the fact that it is impossible to continue living in the old way. In both countries the revolutionary transformations are spearheaded by the communist parties.

True, there are certain differences. In Poland we have had a "roundtable" in which all influential political forces and social organizations including the constructive opposition took part. This was an unprecedented event in the history of our country and, I believe, the socialist community as a whole. We can enthuse about the results of the "roundtable" or condemn them, but that does not alter the fact that it was indispensable.

The purpose of the process of democratization under way in Poland is to strengthen socialism, not to change the existing system.

3. I believe that it is very difficult to answer this question today, because different opinions—sometimes most extreme opinions—are being expressed,. In order to make a correct forecast one has to be well informed about the state of the economy. After all, social existence determines social consciousness. Our economic situation today is far from rosy. Inflation is soaring and will considerably exceed 100 percent this year, there are shortages of food and industrial goods, and this is engendering a corresponding mood in society. In this I see the main threat to the process of socialist renewal and democratization.

If we succeed in freeing ourselves from inflation, make headway in housing construction, and raise the state's social policy to the appropriate level, then I will not worry about Poland's future.

West Europe

Yazov Continues 4-Day Official Visit to UK

Stresses Commitment to Close Ties

PM2507114589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Army General D.T. Yazov, USSR defense minister, by unnamed TASS correspondent: "Increase the Potential for Trust"—date and place not specified]

[Text] Correspondent: Contacts between military leaders of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries have become increasingly frequent recently. This is undoubtedly making a considerable contribution to the improvement of East-West relations and the consolidation of universal security. Could you tell us a little about your forthcoming visit to Britain, Comrade Minister?

Yazov: Mutual relations between the Soviet Union and Britain are an important element of European and world politics. In recent years dialogue between the two countries has been acquiring ever greater dynamism. The recent London summit gave it new impetus. The talks between M.S. Gorbachev and M. Thatcher helped to strengthen trust and mutual understanding and expand the potential for mutually beneficial cooperation. We

hope that the Soviet military delegation's visit will be another step in that direction.

It should be said that Soviet-British military contacts are a long-standing tradition. During World War II our countries were allies and our armies fought the common enemy—Hitlerite fascism. This is well remembered in the Soviet Union.

In just over a month it will be 50 years since the beginning of World War II. It inflicted terrible sufferings on mankind. The routing of fascism and militarism inspired in the peoples the hope that this war would be the last. Our duty is to do everything possible to ensure that this hope is justified. Especially since the existence of nuclear weapons means that if a new world war is begun its inevitable outcome will be catastrophe for all mankind.

It is no secret that our countries' positions on a number of major questions diverge, sometimes quite substantially. This is true primarily of our assessment of the role of nuclear weapons in contemporary conditions. At the same time our approaches to the solution of many political, economic, and humanitarian problems are often close or coincide. In any event, there are real opportunities to expand the area of our mutual understanding by joint efforts.

By its actions the Soviet Union confirms its commitment to the ideal of freeing mankind of the threat of war by eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons and radically reducing conventional armaments. In the implementation of our defensive military doctrine we are carrying out large-scale practical steps to unilaterally reduce our Armed Forces and transform them in a defensive spirit.

We hope that the Soviet military delegation's visit will help to increase the potential for trust between our countries. Trust which is a catalyst of the all-European process and helps to resolve the existing problems in the interests of universal security and peace.

Meets With Thatcher, Others

LD2507173989 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] London July 25 TASS—The Soviet defence minister, Army General Dmitriy Yazov, arrived in London today on a four-day official visit at the invitation of his British opposite number.

He was welcomed at the airport by British Minister of State for Armed Forces Archibald Hamilton and Soviet Ambassador Leonid Zamyatin.

Yazov and other Senior Soviet officers accompanying him are scheduled to visit an air force base to inspect modern fighting systems and weapons, the aircraft-carrier HMS Invincible, a paratroop regiment's training base and a military school of land forces at Sandhurst.

Yazov will address leading military-political experts at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

From the airport he went to the British Defence Office and was welcomed at the entrance by Younger, with national guards lined up to greet the visitor.

Yazov then conferred with Younger and Tom King who was appointed to succeed the latter as the British defence secretary. The talks will be continued.

The first-ever meeting between Soviet and British defence secretaries, it will hopefully not only carry on bilateral contacts in the military field but raise them to a new high and strengthen trust between the two nations.

The Soviet defence minister, who is also an alternate Politburo member, was later received by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to discuss disarmament talks with Soviet and British involvement.

Thatcher asked Yazov about some aspects of Soviet perestroyka and the work of the new Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. She voiced support for practical steps to increase democracy in Soviet society and for President Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts.

As some aspects of Soviet-British relations were discussed, mutual confidence was expressed that these relations will continue developing and growing stronger on the basis of understandings reached by Gorbachev and Thatcher in the course of their meetings.

The prime minister, saying she was glad that a Soviet defence minister is visiting Britain for the first time, said that the fact underlines the desire of both countries for trust and mutual understanding.

Younger and Zamyatin also took part in the meeting, which was marked by good will.

Yazov, Younger Hold News Conference

LD2607103189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0111 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] London, 26 Jul [TASS]—On Tuesday [25 July] there was a joint press conference by Army General Dmitriy Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who is here on an official visit, and George Younger, the British Defense Secretary, in Lancaster House in the center of the British capital. They informed journalists of the progress of bilateral talks.

The chief of the British military department stressed that he is "happy to welcome Army General Yazov and his delegation". According to him, this visit is taking place at an important time for East-West relations and is a valuable part of the growing dialogue between military people from the two countries at a very wide variety of levels. Younger pointed out that the meeting between

defense ministers from both states is a timely one which promotes the growth of mutual trust. It will make it possible for the sides to understand each other's positions better.

In turn, Army General Yazov emphasized: "The cold war is a thing of the past, and this is the result of the good will of the Soviet, U.S., British, and other people. He called the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range missiles which the USSR and United States signed "a first breakthrough." In this connection, the USSR defense minister emphasized that its implementation is taking place strictly within the established framework and that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States has claims against the other. He also spoke in detail about the progress in reducing the USSR Armed Forces and in the withdrawal of Soviet military hardware and weapons from the Warsaw Pact states.

Noting that talks on the reduction of strategic offensive weapons and of conventional armed forces and weapons are now being conducted simultaneously, the defense minister said, however, that there are still a considerable number of issues which need to be resolved there. The issue of tactical nuclear weapons is also still outstanding. He said he was in favor of starting negotiations on reducing the two military blocs' naval forces. D.T. Yazov also stressed that the USSR is in favor of an all-around and complete ending to the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons and in favor of destroying them under strict control on a reciprocal basis.

We aspire to a nuclear-free future, and if confrontation remains, it is essential for it to be at the lowest level, the army general stressed. Now even conventional warfare, not to mention nuclear warfare, would be a disaster for the whole world.

D.T. Yazov said that during his talks with G. Younger, both sides discussed proposals on continuing military contacts. He said that the general staffs of both countries will examine them in order to make a decision. Answering a question, he stressed that the "question of secrecy" has now fallen into second place. U.S. military men come to Soviet test grounds and observe exercises. The Soviet Union puts out information on missile launchings. During the current visit, Soviet military men will familiarize themselves with modern British military hardware and visit the aircraft carrier 'Invincible'.

Biryukova-Led Delegation Tours UK Businesses
LD2607092389 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Excerpt] A Soviet delegation led by Comrade Biryukova, candidate CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is on a visit to Great Britain. In the city of Nottingham, the delegation visited an enterprise of the Boots firm, one of the largest producers of medicines and cosmetics in the world. In the towns of Oldham and Halifax the delegation became acquainted with enterprises which produce textile machinery. In the course of the conversations which were held, the Soviet and British sides noted the mutual aspiration for more active development of contemporary forms of economic cooperation, above all the creation of joint ventures. [passage omitted]

First Round of USSR-EEC Talks Concludes
PM2507105589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA own correspondent B. Moskvichev report: "Second Round Ahead"]

[Text] Brussels—The first round of official talks between the European Communities and the USSR, which took place in the Brussels "Common Market" headquarters, has ended.

Over a period of 2 days a Soviet delegation led by I.D. Ivanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission, and a delegation from the Commission of European Communities [CEC] headed by H. Krenzler, general director of the Directorate-General for External Relations, discussed a broad range of problems connected with formulating a long-term agreement on trade and economic cooperation between the European Communities and the USSR.

The very fact of the meeting is assessed by local observers as a significant event. Both delegations set out their views on the structure and content of the future agreement. Particular attention was devoted to the need to achieve mutual understanding which would make it possible to conclude a broad agreement on trade, industrial cooperation, investments, and science and technology. The delegations reached an agreement on the need to develop cooperation between Soviet ministries and departments and CEC subdivisions in those spheres which are within their competence. The list is quite extensive—it includes the power industry, including nuclear power, and also agriculture, standardization, environmental protection, transportation, the fishing industry, and information.

The delegation heads positively assessed the beginning of the talks, noting that they are opening up a new page in relations between the "Common Market" and the USSR.

In a press statement circulated at the European Communities' headquarters it is stressed that the meeting which has just ended in Brussels took place in a favorable atmosphere and positive prerequisites were set for holding subsequent talks aimed at reaching individual agreements, particularly in the sphere of textile production and the fishing industry.

It is planned to hold the next meeting of CEC and USSR representatives at the beginning of October this year.

Ivanov Confident of Access to EC Market

LD2507150189 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS—The Soviet Union and the European Economic Community (EEC) have concluded the first round of official talks in Brussels, which underlined the two sides' striving to work for the first large-scale agreement on cooperation in trade, industrial cooperation, investment, science and technology.

The talks, Ivan Ivanov, head of the Soviet delegation to the talks, told TASS, were marked by a search for contacts and ways of cooperation for Europe's two largest potentials—the European Community and the Soviet Union. Areas of bilateral cooperation were mapped out at the talks, Ivanov said. The elaboration of specific wording of the agreement will start at the second round of the negotiations to be held in the Belgian capital in October. Both delegations view the opening of official talks as a contribution to building a common European home.

The creation of a single internal market within the EEC framework, Ivanov continued, will not only help boost internal trade but will also impose certain restrictions on relations with third countries. For example, the unification of standards will complicate imports of machinery and equipment to the community. But this does not mean the Common Market is a "European fortress", especially since this market does not represent the whole of Europe, he stressed. If agreement is reached on the program which we propose, the market will not be impregnable for the USSR. Ivanov believes there is interest in Brussels to conclude a basic agreement on cooperation long before the end of 1992, when the EEC single market is due to come into force. We are interested in cooperation with the community, as its members are in our market, he said.

It is interesting that the Commission of the European Communities not only accepted Soviet proposals regarding specific areas of bilateral cooperation, which included energy, nuclear power, farming, standardisation, environmental protection, transport, fisheries and information, but also added new ones, like the production of raw materials and the mining industry.

From the very beginning we regarded the development of relations between the USSR and the EEC and the CMEA and the EEC as parallel processes, Ivanov said. The joint CMEA-EEC declaration, signed in Luxembourg in June last year, gave the green light to these processes. Only after this declaration became a reality did the Soviet Union agree to official contacts with the EEC, Ivanov pointed out. This declaration is only a point of departure, Ivanov stressed. It needs to be complemented by an agreement between the CMEA and the European Community, incorporating those issues which require multisided solutions in the Europe of today.

FRG Joint Venture With Tomsk Firms Established

LD2407172789 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS—A treaty to establish a new Soviet-West German joint venture, Roevin-Toko, was signed here on Monday between Toko, a consortium of 17 enterprises of Tomsk region (Western Siberia) and Roevin Deutschland GMBH, a firm from the Federal Republic of Germany.

The venture's activities will range from the processing of raw materials to the production of computers. The joint venture has been granted the right to develop the forest resources of Tomsk region, comprehensively to process timber, do the primary processing of oil and associated gas, and to produce peat.

It has been allotted a forest tract with 30 million cubic metres of timber for deep processing.

The enterprise is also to refine the infrastructure of the region as well as to saturate the region with consumer goods which are to be turned out along with main production processes.

In the coming five years alone, the West German firm intends to invest up to 400 million West German marks in the venture's operations, in the form of equipment, technologies and various kind of work, Gennadiy Okun, representative of the Roevin Deutschland GMBH, in the USSR, told TASS.

He said an aggregate expected economic effect of the Roevin-Toko activities is estimated at approximately 20,000 million marks.

Latin America & Caribbean

Ortega Demands End to U.S. Interference

LD2407092189 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] Managua July 24 TASS—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has demanded that the United States should stop its aggressive policy against Nicaragua and interference in the affairs of the Central American region.

Speaking to the participants in an international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua here on Sunday, he said that official Washington should respect the decisions taken by the El Salvador meeting of Central American presidents and should not raise obstacles to the disbandment of contras gangs in Honduras.

The Nicaraguan leader demanded that the U.S. embargo on trade with Nicaragua be lifted. The U.S. economic blockade against the republic is a gross violation of the Nicaraguan people's right, he said.

Ortega firmly denounced the U.S. gross interference in the election process in Nicaragua which is to be rounded off with general elections on February 25, 1990. But the American Administration is already declaring that the elections will be "unfair and undemocratic". Washington should leave Nicaragua alone and give it a possibility to hold free elections. U.N. observers and the Organisation of American States alone, the president said, have the right to give their judgement about the legality of the election process in Nicaragua. Especially since preparations for general elections in the republic have already been praised by the first group of U.N. observers who recently visited Nicaragua.

Ortega strongly criticised the anti-patriotic activities of the right-wing opposition and the right-wing opposition mass media which are circulating lies on the state of the national economy and are trying to discredit and frustrate the government's measures to overcome economic crisis. The right-wing opposition's course threatens the country with economic chaos, the president said. The government will have to take extreme measures. "The authorities will be compelled to reconsider the model of a mixed economy with the participation of big businessmen who now adopt anti- revolutionary positions, and to resort to a mixed economy model relying on workers, peasants and patriotically-minded businessmen," Ortega stressed.

Vlasov Speaks in Managua, Meets Ortega
PM2607194589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 89 Second Edition p 7

[TASS dispatch: "Ten Glorious Years"]

[Text] Managua, 21 Jul—The Soviet delegation headed by A.V. Vlasov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Council of Ministers, which is in Nicaragua in connection with the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution, has taken part in a ceremonial opening of the "Texnicsa-2" textile complex, built here with the assistance of the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR, and Cuba. The inauguration of the combine was attended by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, Industry and Commerce Minister Luis Carrion, and other Nicaraguan officials, and also V.D. Nikolayenko, USSR Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Nicaragua.

Addressing a mass rally of the combine's work force, A.V. Vlasov conveyed greetings and congratulations from the Soviet leadership to those present on the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution. The victory of the revolution in 1979, he said, was the practical realization of the hopes and aspirations of several generations of Nicaraguans. The 10 years since that time have been filled with events which were complex and sometimes tragic for the Nicaraguan people. In a grim struggle they have had to resist political pressure from outside, economic blocade, and armed intervention. However, the revolution headed by its vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, stood its ground, demonstrating that no one can crush freedom-loving Nicaragua's desire to defend its right itself to decide its destiny.

Soviet people, while implementing tremendous transformations in their own country, A.V. Vlasov pointed out, view with understanding and support the bold and flexible policy of the Nicaraguan leadership aimed at establishing peace, ending outside intervention, resolving Nicaragua's economic problems, and democratizing social life. The Nicaraguan leadership's important, constructive steps on the domestic policy stage, among which the preparations for democratic elections next February occupy a special place, are rated highly in our country and throughout the world. We are impressed by Nicaragua's approach to the solution of Central America's problems, which is based on efforts to balance the interests of all parties and a quest for mutually acceptable compromises. It is of great importance that the Sandinistas tackle this question on a broad basis, boldly taking initiatives and translating adopted decisions into practice, with the aim of fully implementing the pledges which they have made. For our part, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, we call on all states to support with political steps the wish of Central American countries to decide their fate themselves and to settle the conflict situation in that part of the world without outside interference.

On the same day A.V. Vlasov was received by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. During the meeting the head of the Soviet delegation handed the Nicaraguan leader a personal message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, containing congratulations to the Nicaraguan leadership on the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution and wishing them success in the struggle for Nicaragua's sovereignty and independence.

In the course of the ensuing conversation D. Ortega briefed A.V. Vlasov on the situation in Nicaragua, the country's general election preparations, and the struggle between various political forces which is under way in the republic in this context. The Nicaraguan president also touched on the problem of a Central America settlement.

A.V. Vlasov in turn told the Nicaraguan president about the progress of perestroyka in the USSR and the radical economic and political reforms under way in the country. The Nicaraguan leader's attention was drawn to the Congress of People's Deputies held in Moscow recently,

and to the problems confronting the Soviet Union in the sphere of socioeconomic development.

Taking part in the conversation was Luis Carrion, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership and minister of industry and commerce.

In an interview to a TASS correspondent after the meeting President D. Ortega described relations between Nicaragua and the USSR as fraternal relations based on solidarity and mutual respect. The relations between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua, he said, could be described as exemplary, devoid of any kind of interference—despite the fact that they are relations between a highly developed and a developing country.

The Nicaraguan president described the talk with the head of the Soviet delegation as fruitful dialogue in the course of which an exchange of opinions took place on a number of important questions. The meeting reaffirmed once again the fraternal and frank relations which exist between the USSR and Nicaragua.

D. Ortega expressed satisfaction in connection with M.S. Gorbachev's message, declaring that he too had sent a message to the Soviet leader containing an assessment of the situation in the Central American region and Latin America as a whole. My message to M.S. Gorbachev, the Nicaraguan president said, contains an appreciation of the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at achieving peace in Central America.

Today the Soviet delegation left Nicaragua for home.

It was seen off at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of foreign economic cooperation, and other Nicaraguan officials.

Suriname Peace Agreement Reported
PM2507093789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 89 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Havana, 23 Jul—The meeting of representatives of the Suriname authorities and the antigovernment grouping held in Kourou (French Guiana) has ended with the conclusion of a peace agreement. The agreement, signed by Jaggernath Lachmon, chairman of the National Assembly (the unicameral parliament), and by R. Brunswijk, leader of the rebels, is aimed at ending the bloody military actions which have continued in this South American country since 1986.

The document provides for the exchange of prisoners of war and an amnesty for the members of the rebel grouping whose basis consists of the ethnic community of "bush negroes"—the descendants of the runaway slaves who in colonial times settled in the forests of Southeast Suriname. PRENSA LATINA notes that the agreement provides for some of Brunswijk's armed detachments assuming the functions of regular policy formations.

According to the document, the Paramaribo official authorities have undertaken to take a number of measures aimed at developing the Southeast of the country and repatriating 14,000 Surinamese refugees who are at present on the territory of French Guiana.

Soviet Plane Lands on Chilean Runway in Antarctica
LD2507125989 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Bellinghausen Station, Antarctica, July 25 TASS—By TASS special correspondent Yulian Semenov: The giant Li-76 has just rolled to a halt on the Chilean runway in Antarctica. This is the first landing of this kind of aircraft in Antarctica and caps one of the stages in the first international transantarctic expedition.

The Soviet giant aircraft carries the international transantarctic expedition whose task is to cover 6,000 kilometers across the South Pole.

Soviet scientists—conquerors of the Antarctic working at the Bellingshausen scientific station, and also Chinese, Chilean, Uruguayan, Argentine, South Korean and Polish scientists were the first to meet us.

The landing was no easy task. Stanislav Bliznyuk, a merited pilot of the USSR, ordered additional braking measures. Two doors of the giant airplane were thrown wide open. Pressure in the tyres was reduced back in Chile, Punta Arenas. In the cockpit of our plane I observed how the pale faces of American, Canadian, French and Norwegian journalists turned rosy. The unprecedented landing was completed successfully.

The decision is now being made on whether we stay here for a night or fly out to Chile. Weather is changing virtually every hour. The conditions for landing, just like for taking off, are extreme. [passage omitted]

Political & Social

25 Jul Supreme Soviet Morning Session Reported
LD2507183689

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 25 July broadcasts a report on the joint morning session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Lyudmila Semina.

Semina says that today the session finally started its lawmaking work; decrees adopted by the Supreme Soviet Presidium are being examined, which is being done for the last time, as from now on decrees will be adopted by the permanently acting Supreme Soviet.

Today Sergey Sergeyevich Alekseyev, chairman of the Committee on Issues of Legislation, Legality and Law and Order, delivered a report on the decrees, some of which require careful consideration. Concerning the 23 February decree on income tax for cooperatives, Alekseyev says the Supreme Soviet should come out in favor of cooperatives and support them.

He says, "At the same time, one must take into account the fact that in current conditions cooperative molds can be used for speculative and parasitic aims. Why is this so? Chiefly because cooperative molds designed for market relations are being incorporated in a nonmarket environment. Hence the possibilities to make use of shortages, hence the possibilities to make use of cheap state goods for subsequent sale at higher prices, and hence the possibility to use noncash state funds for conversion into cash via the cooperative mold, which may and already does affect the overall monetary balance of our country. So I think, taking a careful approach to this operation, taking into account both of these two points, it is necessary to find a good and wise solution which on the one hand would support this line of all-around development of the cooperative movement and on the other hand would prevent these negative shady aspects of our cooperatives as they exist at present."

Semina says at this morning's session deputies examined the 14 March 1988 decree on taxation of citizens working in cooperatives and changes in regulations concerning issue of patents for private work. The decree on holidays is postponed, deputies think we have too many professional holidays.

There was heated debate on the 16 January 1989 decree on restoring justice regarding victims of repression. Bickauskas says The generally accepted principles of legality in the civilized world state that no one can be pronounced guilty of a crime except by sentence of a court, but the decree fails to denounce the existence of troikas and special conferences. "It also omits a big group of people whose guilt in committing a particular crime is still established by these extra-juridical, anticonstitutional bodies who were an instrument of the repressions in the period of the personality cult. Only the preliminary investigation on cases of this category by way of criminal process of law was completed including statement of the charge. The further examination of the case was completed entirely outside the law. To leave this issue resolved as it is resolved in the decree means, to some extent, acknowledging as legal the decisions and existence of these anticonstitutional bodies. Remembering the victims of repression, really striving toward a state based on rule of law, and wishing to prevent the possibility of lawlessness in the future, we cannot fail to adopt a decision of a political nature, resolutely denouncing all nonjuridical decisions. Therefore I propose:

"First, to add to the decree another article, the first article surely, with the following wording:

"The Supreme Soviet resolves fully and unconditionally to condemn the nonjuridical mass repressions of the period of Stalinism, to acknowledge as unconstitutional the existence in the period of the 1930-1940's and start of the 1950's, of the troykas, collegiums, and special conferences."

Leningrad jurist Deputy Sobchak takes part in the debate on this decree. He says that on behalf of the Committee on Issues of Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order, he supports the proposal to ratify the decree, although it leaves many questions unsolved. If we do not ratify it today it will paralyze the action of the commissions for rehabilitation that have already been created, so, it should be ratified today with the amendments proposed by the committee. Sobchak continues:

"It is certainly also necessary to support the proposals of the deputies who have spoken of the need to finally restore justice toward the executioners, and not only on these questions. There are a whole number of questions that need to be solved in connection with the repressions of the 1930's and 1950's and put a legislative point on this. I propose, along with the ratification of this decree, the adoption of a resolution of the Supreme Soviet on instructing the committee on legislation to draft a bill on the consequences connected with the repressions of the 1930's and 1950's in which all questions should be solved.

"I will cite just one example. That is the question connected—as has already been mentioned here today—with the privileges enjoyed by former criminals. I mean not only those who served in guarding the camps, but also all members of the troykas and all members of the special conference, because they, in pronouncing the corresponding death sentences on Soviet citizens, despite the Constitution, despite the then-operating criminal law and process of law, were criminals. I think this question in particular should also find resolution in this bill. Of course, you cannot do this in haste, but if we adopt a resolution making it incumbent to draft such a bill by the next session, I think we will be able to adopt it, to debate it correspondingly through all the... [changes thought] I think such a bill needs to be debated through

all the subcommittees and commissions, and then at the second session present it and adopt the appropriate decision."

Semina says the decreee on restoration of justice regarding victims of repressions was adopted with amendments by a separate vote of the chambers of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities.

Supreme Soviet Debates 'Repressions,' Internal Troops
LD2507221689 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin on 25 July—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Sobchak] My question is not only to Deputy Alekseyev, not only to the Presidium. My question is to the entire Supreme Soviet. As we are talking about restoring justice to the victims of the repressions, how long will the executioners, or rather the busts of the executioners remain in the Kremlin wall? If we are speaking, I repeat, about justice, is that not an outrage to justice? Thank you.

There is a whole series of questions which must be resolved in connection with the repressions of the thirties and fifties, and this must be done by legislation. So I propose, along with confirming this decree, that there should be a decision adopted by the Supreme Soviet instructing the Committee for Legislation to prepare a draft law on the consequences connected with the repressions of the 1930's and 1950's which will solve all the questions. I will quote just one example—that is the question connected, say, with those privileges which are enjoyed, as has already been said today, by the former criminals. And I have in mind not only those who guarded the camps. I have in mind also all those members of the three-man courts and all members of special conferences, because they bear responsibility for the death sentences on Soviet citizens in violation of the Constitution, in spite of the criminal and criminal procedural legislation in force at the time. They were criminals, but today, among them are many former members of the Politburo who are on personal pensions and who in the fifties—I could name them, you remember them—who in the fifties were obkom secretaries, and in that capacity were on the three-man courts and signed, among other things, death sentences on Soviet citizens. I think that this question should also have its solution in this draft law. [passage omitted]

[Bichkauskas] Esteemed deputies, the whole Soviet Union will be watching what happened today. I want to remind you that no one has the right to call anyone either an executioner or a criminal, especially in the press, otherwise an uncontrollable campaign may start, without a trial and investigation. We are heading towards a law-based state, understand? We must all remember that. Only the court can call someone a criminal. And the next thing. We must not forget either that crimes were also committed later, i.e. those crimes which were committed in the period of stagnation. They also need analyzing. Today there are still many people who were repressed under Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev who are not rehabilitated. Today we are still besieged by people here who are demanding that we look into their cases, and this must be done. [passage omitted]

[Primakov] We have some degree that can be easily passed in the opinion of our committee. Sergey Sergeyevich [Alekseyev] puts this decree in the first group, in the first seven as he put it. This decree is about removing from the USSR Armed Forces the border, internal, and railway troops. What views are there on this question?

[Bakatin] Comrade deputies, there are no special explanations, because for the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD), the internal troops as they are today in the Armed Forces—we see nothing wrong in that, neither do we see anything wrong if they are removed into an independent formation. So I can give you no clarification on this. If the decree is adopted, we shall operate as we did before. As for the railway troops, construction troops, this matter does not affect me at all. I can say nothing about that. They are not subordinate to us.

There is no special profound thinking here, as far as I can see, apart from one thing, which must be clarified: The Soviet Army is the Soviet Army, and the internal troops are the internal troops, and that's all there is to it. The railway troops are the railway troops. There is no point in looking for a (?hidden meaning). It's a perfectly simple decree.

Supreme Soviet Adopts Appeal to People
LD2507142389 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Report by Vladimir Korolev from the Kremlin on 25 July joint session of the Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] The afternoon session which opened an hour ago is chaired by Comrade Nishanov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. He proposed that deputies adopt an appeal from the USSR Supreme Soviet to the Soviet people. The text of it was read by Deputy Burlatskiy. The appeal says that recent events, strikes, walkouts, and ethnic conficts show that perestroyka in our country is going through an acute and difficult period and that a situation is being created which demands the maximum unity of all forces in favor of the further development of the process of radical economic reform, democratization, and glasnost.

Aware of the full extent of its responsibility before the people, the USSR Supreme Soviet pledges the union governments to act now, without delay, and to concentrate attention on resolving the most urgent problems:

food, transport, trade, health, and housing construction in towns and settlements, conditions and payment for labor, and leisure conditions. Increasing by R10 billion the purchases of consumer goods and medicines—a decision which was adopted recently on a proposal from deputies—will help in this. USSR People's Deputies support the initiative of the party, trade unions, and public organizations to hand over a proportion of the funds from their budgets to ensure an increase as of October this year in the minimum level of pensions of low-income people. The USSR Supreme Soviet guarantees that during this session and the autumn session, laws will be adopted which will safeguard true independence and self-management for labor collectives and the right to manage enterprises and the results of their own labor as well as really handing over the land to the peasants, guarantee the sovereignty and financial autonomy of republics, and create conditions for the democratic election of representatives of the people to local and republican organs of authority.

The Supreme Soviet considers it expedient where possible to advance the forthcoming elections to local soviets and hold them on a truly democratic basis; strengthen the leadership; firmly continue the line toward purifying the state apparatus from unqualified and incompetent workers; reduce the apparatus of government; and eliminate undeserved privileges.

That was just a short summary of the appeal by the Supreme Soviet to the Soviet people. We will acquaint you in detail with its text.

Let me tell you that the deputies adopted the text of the appeal unanimously.

Text of Supreme Soviet Appeal on Strikes

PM2507203789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 89 Second Edition p 1

["Appeal to Soviet People" signed by USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Recent events, the strikes and stoppages, and the ethnic conflicts flaring up now in one region, now in another, show that perestroyka in our country is going through an acute and difficult period. A situation is being created which requires the maximum unification of all forces advocating the further development of the process of radical economic reform, democratization, and glasnost.

The USSR Supreme Soviet shares and supports working people's legitimate demands and views with complete understanding their desire to conduct perestroyka more resolutely and to smash the bureaucratic obstacles on the road to creating new working and living conditions for all people and every member of our society.

Conscious of the full extent of its responsibility to the people, the USSR Supreme Soviet instructs the union government right now to concentrate attention without delay on solving the most urgent problems—food, transport, trade, health care, housing construction in cities and settlements, working practices and remuneration, and leisure conditions. The decision adopted recently at deputies' suggestion on increasing purchases of consumer goods and medicines by R10 billion will be of assistance in this. The USSR people's deputies support the initiative by the party, trade unions, and social organizations to transfer some funds from their own budgets in order to raise the minimum pensions of low-income categories of pensioners from October 1989.

We call on republican and local organs of power and all labor collectives to persistently seek opportunities and material resources in order to satisfy people's vital demands.

The USSR Supreme Soviet guarantees that in the course of the present session and the fall session laws will be adopted which will ensure genuine autonomy and self-management for labor collectives, the right to control [rasporyazhatsya] enterprises and the results of their own labor, and the real transfer of land to the peasants, will ensure sovereignty and economic accountability for republics, will create the conditions for the democratic election of representatives of the people to local and republic organs of power, and [will ensure] the defense of the rights and freedoms of every citizen. These laws include: laws on ownership, on land and land use, on leasing and lease relations, on the enterprise, on general principles for the leadership of the economy and the social sphere in union republics, on general principles of local self-management and the local economy, on trade unions, on youth, on freedom of conscience, on the press and information, and others.

The Supreme Soviet considers it advisable to expedite the upcoming elections to local soviets as much as possible and to conduct them on a genuinely democratic basis, and to firmly continue the line of cleansing the state apparatus of poorly qualified and inefficient personnel, reducing the management apparatus, and eliminating undeserved privileges.

We can and will act, and act resolutely and purposefully, but only given your support and active participation by the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, and all social movements in implementing the economic and political reforms, democratizing management at all levels, and constructively solving the pressing problems of our development.

Clearly, time and persistent and honest labor are required in order to implement profound transformations of our society's economic structure and people's entire lives. A law regulating procedures for resolving labor and social conflicts will be examined in the very near future, and measures are being taken to strengthen the guarantees protecting people from bureaucratism

and arbitrariness. The strike movement and the interethnic conflicts in various regions do not help matters, but may cause a chain reaction in many sectors of the national economy, intensify the crisis in the economy, delay the solution of the questions for whose sake they are carried out, and act as a sharp brake on perestroyka. At a time when the USSR Government, on the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is seeking the funds—R1.5 billion—to increase pensions and assistance to low-income people, the damage caused by the strikes already runs into hundreds of millions of rubles.

USSR people's deputies expect of you, their voters, and of every Soviet person understanding and support, organization, and good deeds at this difficult transitional time in our history.
[Signed] USSR Supreme Soviet

Supreme Soviet Discusses Regional Autonomy
LD2607095489

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 26 July broadcasts a report by Correspondent Marina Novitskaya from today's USSR Supreme Soviet Session in the Moscow Kremlin.

Novitskaya begins by saying:

"Today's meeting of the session began with a discussion of one of the most complex but also most important issues of economic reform. As you will obviously recall, proposals were introduced at the Congress of People's Deputies as a legislative initiative by the Supreme Soviets of the Lithuanian and Estonian SSR's [Soviet Socialist Republics] on the transition of those republics to regional, republican financial autonomy from 1990. The Supreme Soviet was instructed to examine these proposals. They were discussed in detail at the Committee on Issues of Economic Reform, a parliamentary committee, and by commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet. As a result, all of these together decided to recommend a draft law to the Supreme Soviet. And this is what it is now called: On the Economic Independence of the Lithuanian and Estonian SSR's."

She continues:

As Comrade Vologzhin, chairman of the parliamentary committee has said, the discussion was scrupulous and detailed, and it was decided to unite the proposals of the republics in one law. Quite a lot of amendments have been made. It has to be said that both Lithuanian and Estonia have agreed to these. Furthermore, Comrade Toome, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR said that recently the session of the Supreme Soviet of that republic adopted the draft bill in the form in which it was proposed by the parliamentary committee. Furthermore, of 250 deputies of different nationalities only one abstained in the vote. Comrade Toome thinks that regional financial autonomy may help ease tension between the nationalities because people of different nationalities will be working together to establish it.

Novitskaya next cites Deputy Prunskene, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, who spoke of the need for the Supreme Soviet to press ahead with its work to further the establishment of financial autonomy for the Baltic republics.

Next, Deputy Abalkin is reported as saying that regional financial autonomy is a component of radical economic reform, and that Moscow, Sverdlovsk, and Tataria are preparing to make the transition. He cautioned against spending too long in discussing the matter and thus risk there not being enough time for specific action.

In conclusion, Novitskaya notes that Gosplan Chairman Maslyukov spoke, after which a 20-minute break in the proceedings was called.

Supreme Soviet Hears Rail Disaster Report
LD2507171989 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS—By TASS parliamentary correspondent:

The Soviet parliament today heard a report from Vitaliy Doguzhiyev, a deputy prime minister heading the state commission on emergencies, on the causes of the June 3 railway disaster in Bashkiriya, following the explosion of liquefied gas in direct proximity to the Chelyabinsk-Ufa railway line.

Doguzhiyev said that 645 people, including 181 children, died out of 1,284 passengers and train crews. Of them 213 people died in hosptals, including 46 children. Medical treatment was administered to 396 people who were discharged from hospitals. Thirty people are yet to be identified.

The investigation of the causes of the disaster, Doguzhiyev said, revealed facts of the poor condition of the pipeline, absence of insulation or its damage on separate sections. Similar damages were discovered at the site of the gas leak. The USSR procurator's office is investigating this criminal case. It is planned to be completed in November 1989. Doguzhiyev explained this by the need to specify a whole number of issues, namely how the pipeline was built, accepted for exploitation and run.

Replying to deputies' questions Doguzhiyev said the pipeline had been idle from the moment of the accident to this day. After complete inspection of its condition and repair it will be used as an oil pipeline.

Lukyanov Report to Supreme Soviet 24 Jul Published
PM2507142389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
25 Jul 89 Second Edition p 3

[Report by A.I. Lukyanov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, delivered 24 July at the First USSR Supreme Soviet Session: "On Approving USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution of 1 December 1988 "On the Procedure for Bringing into Force the USSR Law 'On Changes and Additions to the USSR Constitution (Fundamental Law),'" the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was entrusted during the period between Supreme Soviet sessions with making changes, where necessary, to existing USSR legislative acts with the subsequent submission of decrees for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

It was also laid down that decrees promulgated by the Presidium and not examined by the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation would be submitted for examination by the Supreme Soviet elected by the Congress of USSR People's Deputies.

You have to hand the decrees adopted during this time. Taking deputies' wishes into account, they were passed beforehand for conclusion to the Committee for Questions of Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order and were examined by it with the participation of other committees and commissions. This work was completed last week, and the Supreme Soviet Presidium is able to submit for your approval all the legal acts adopted by it.

In all, 18 decrees are submitted for your consideration. Concerning various spheres in the life of Soviet society, they are aimed at further deepening the transformations that have been begun in the economic system, humanizing the legal sphere, and strengthening organization and order in the country.

Which acts do I mean?

Above all, the decree "On the Lease and Lease Relations in the USSR," adopted 7 April 1989. I will remind you that the adoption of this decree was preceded by a broad discussion organized by the party's Central Committee and the government of questions of improving socialist production relations on lease principles.

The increasing significance of the lease as a progressive form of socialist management is conditioned by the whole course of the implementation of the radical economic reform. The decree regards the lease as a qualitatively new form of organization of economically accountable activity by state enterprises, collective farms [kolkhozes], their structural subdivisions, and individual citizens.

When the property of state enterprises is leased out, a special legal status of ownership relations arises: The property leased out is the state's property. But the output produced by lessees belongs to them. Ownership by the whole people ceases to be ownership by no one.

Relations between the leasehold enterprise and the lessor are built on a contract basis. The contract is drawn up, as a rule, for a long term—from 5 to 50 years or more. Provision is also made for the possibility of transferring rights under a lease contract to a member of the lessee's family in the event of the lessee reaching pension age or ceasing to be fit for work.

As existing experience has shown, the use of the lease in the countryside, in industry, and in construction has a major effect. Labor productivity rises, output quality improves, and resource expenditure falls. And this effect is achieved because the lease, as a form of socialist relations, accords most fully with the demands to harmoniously combine the interests of society as a whole, of labor collectives, and of the individual.

The decree devotes special attention to ensuring the stability of lease relations in agriculture. The running of peasant farms is permitted with the leasing of land and property. At the same time it is emphasized that in the course of their production activity the members of such farms enter into collaborative ties with kolkhozes, state farms [sovkhozes], and other public organizations and that sales and supply, processing, repair, and other cooperatives are created. Thus, peasant farms are organically included in the system of socialist agricultural production.

Of course, the decree has not resolved—nor could it do so—all the multiplicity of questions connected with lease organization. And this, let us say so bluntly, is the common lot of all legal acts adopted under the rapidly changing conditions of a transitional period such as perestroyka. Therefore proposals are already coming in on the need to begin remodeling this decree, to supplement it, to amplify and change it. In principle this is correct. But it must not be forgotten that the decree was originally planned within the framework of preparing a broader law on the lease in order to give a first boost to the development of this progressive form of the organization of socialist management and to grant it citizenship rights, as it were. This is its purpose. Of course, not everything here has been finalized. But, as practical experience is accumulated, the decree will be used as the basis when formulating the draft law "On the Lease and Lease Relations in the USSR." This work is already under way.

But, clearly, we still should not be in a hurry over the legislative regularization of numerous questions connected with the use of the lease before definite experience has been accumulated. It is appropriate here to recall the idea expressed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin in 1922 when discussing the question of conditions for the use of hired labor in agriculture and the leasing of land—"on no account to

permit what would be most dangerous and harmful at the present time and into which the authorities locally could easily be deflected, namely excessive, unsuccessful, hasty regimentation not verified by experience."

Proceeding from the premise that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree under discussion was adopted just a few months ago, it would, to all appearances, be inexpedient today to make any individual amplifications or amendments to it. The necessary practical experience must be accumulated. And only then must the question be resolved in its entirety. Although the preparation of the draft law on the lease must, of course, be accelerated. The previously planned deadline (before 1 July 1990) must be brought forward—this is the instruction of the Congress of USSR People's Deputies—and we have adopted that decision.

The decree "On Income Tax on Cooperatives," submitted for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet, is of great significance for regularizing the activities of cooperatives and defining more precisely their relations with the state.

This decree, adopted 23 February 1989, realized the consistent policy of extending the rights of union republics. They were granted the right to lay down the size of tax rates with regard to production cooperatives and cooperatives serving the population.

Corresponding acts have already been adopted in the majority of republics. They have elicited an ambivalent response. In particular, as you evidently know, the delegates to the recent congress of united cooperatives even perceived a contradiction with the USSR Constitution in the documents adopted. Certain USSR people's deputies voice the fear that the decrees being adopted will harm the cooperative movement as a whole. What can be said in this regard?

Above all, the decree of 23 February 1989 does not run counter to the USSR Fundamental Law. The USSR Constitution (Article 73, Point 6) places the setting of taxes and incomes forming the USSR State Budget within the competence of the Union. And the decree resolves these questions. It lays down the kind of tax and on what it is imposed. But the republics are granted the right, taking specific local conditions and the situation into account, to determine only the size of the rates for the tax provided for in the union act. So there is no contradiction here.

The opinion is sometimes expressed that the decree of 23 February 1989 runs counter to the Law on Cooperatives, which contains a rule according to which cooperatives are taxed at fixed rates laid down for at least 5 years. As is known, however, we have not yet had either a decree or a law laying down these fixed rates. Cooperatives have so far been taxed in accordance with preferential norms of a temporary nature laid down by the government. It was assumed here that citizens not employed in social production (pensioners, housewives, students) would mainly work in cooperatives, as well as enterprise workers in their free time outside their main job. It was also intended that cooperatives would channel a considerable proportion of the funds into broadening and strengthening their material and technical base.

Practice has shown, however, that, in making use of these preferential terms, cooperatives channel the greater part of the funds they obtain into paying wages. In many cases the size of earnings in cooperatives is far higher than at analogous state enterprises, given equal and frequently even lower labor productivity. It is natural that this elicits sharp criticism from a considerable section of working people, as is evidenced by numerous letters sent to central organs. And this too must be taken into account.

This is the first time ever that this question is being resolved at legislative level, and it is being resolved by taking into account the experience of other countries where, as is well known, a more or less identical approach is adopted toward the tax liabilities of cooperatives and state enterprises. In CEMA countries, for example, the tax on cooperatives' incomes ranges mainly between 40 and 60 percent. A number of socialist countries have also instituted charges for production capital, labor resources, and so on.

A separate mention must be made of what the decree offers for the cooperative movement's development in our country. As you know, it emphasizes in particular that tax rates must be determined by the legislation of union republics proceeding from the need for the fullest development of the cooperative movement, taking specific local conditions into account, and creating conditions for economic competitiveness between cooperatives and state enterprises. These questions must not be resolved arbitrarily but with due consideration for the nature of cooperatives' activity, the level of their earning capacity, the proportion of revenues represented by cooperative members' labor, and the importance of the cooperatives in question as regards satisfying the population's needs.

Let us take a look at practice. It testifies that republics are setting a wide range of tax rates. In the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, for example, they range from 3 percent of the total revenue received by cooperatives whose activity is associated with caring for patients, children, and the elderly, to 60 percent of the total received by brokerage, trading and purchasing, and other similar cooperatives.

Furthermore, depending on the aforementioned factors, tax rates for specific cooperatives may be reduced for a certain period of time. And cooperatives which are especially necessary for a region may be exempted from tax altogether.

It must also be borne in mind that the practice of taxing cooperative members is still only at its initial stage in the

republics. The tax rates which are currently generating stormy discussions have not yet been ratified by sessions of republic Supreme Soviets. There is no doubt that deputies will submit these rates to the most painstaking analysis at the sessions and will resolve this question with utmost responsibility.

It is well known that the Congress of USSR People's Deputies instructed the USSR Supreme Soviet to elaborate a standard law on the socialist enterprise and to accelerate the preparation of a law on a standard tax system. We have started implementing this instruction already at this session. There can be no doubt that, in the course of this work, we will take into account the entire diversity of practice developing at local level and will make provision for all the necessary economic and legal conditions for the development not only of state but also of cooperative enterprises.

The 14 March 1988 decree "On the Taxation of Citizens Working in Cooperatives for the Production and Sale of Output and the Provision of Services, and on Amendments to the Procedure for Granting Licenses To Engage in Individual Labor Activity" was not examined by the USSR Supreme Soviet's Ninth Session because, at that time, work was under way to elaborate the procedure and conditions for progressive taxation of cooperatives as a whole. At present the draft law on this matter has, as you know, been submitted for nationwide discussion.

This is why today the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium submits this decree only partially (excluding Article 1 and the first paragraph of Article 5), in other words only that part of it which applies to the issue of licenses to engage in individual labor activity. We are talking about granting union republic councils of ministers the right to determine by themselves the procedure for issue of licenses and to set the relevant license charges. It is, moreover, intended that this right could be delegated by republic governments to local soviet executive committees with due consideration for specific regional peculiarities.

The acuteness of the housing problem dictated the adoption of the 14 December 1988 decree "On Additions to Article 4 of the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Housing Legislation." By virtue of this decree, apartments which can be acquired by citizens as private property are now included in the number of individual housing stock projects in addition to housing blocks.

The 10 May 1989 decree was adopted with a view to expanding the rights of kolkhozes and other agricultural cooperatives in the allocation of housing stocks belonging to them. Under this decree, general meetings of kolkhoz members or meetings of plenipotentiaries and other appropriate organs of agricultural collectives are now authorized to establish preferential grounds for providing housing to their specialists and other workers out of turn, regardless of whether they are permanent residents of the population center in question. It is clear that this norm of the decree will help to retain cadres in agricultural production and to make more efficient use of the existing housing stock.

The 9 February 1989 decree was adopted in order to improve our legislation on road traffic and militia workers' activity. It introduced amendments and additions to legislative acts on administrative liability for breaches of road traffic regulations. The list of such violations has been sharply reduced and a large group of minor offenses has been deleted from it. Nevertheless, bearing in mind the real threat to traffic safety and people's life and health now existing on the roads, there are much stricter provisions for liability in respect of violations covered by the law. There is also a corresponding increase in the size of fines. It must be said that, until recently, more than 35 million people a year were punished under administrative law for breaches of the rules. Moreover, more than half of them were minor infringements which essentially had no effect on road traffic safety.

The measures established by the decree will help to concentrate efforts by the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate service on the detection and prevention of precisely those breaches which most frequently result in accidents. Suffice it to say that more than 47,000 people died on the country's roads in 1988 alone, and in most cases drivers were to blame.

As you know, a decree was adopted 21 March 1988 on questions concerning the taxation of owners of means of transportation, which was ratified by the USSR Supreme Soviet, last convocation. Its main aim is to mobilize the money resources of state and cooperative enterprises for the construction and reconstruction of highways, primarily in the Non-Chernozem Zone. This problem is exceptionally acute, and its solution is of statewide importance. Even though it is obvious that the measure we introduced is unpopular, unfortunately we cannot manage without it at the present stage.

As regards the 28 March 1989 decree which has been submitted for ratification today, it introduces certain amendments to the 1988 decree, and specifically sets additional tax benefits.

Henceforth, in addition to Great Patriotic War invalids and persons treated as such who were hitherto exempt from tax, no tax will be levied on invalids owning motor vehicles with manual controls or motorized wheelchairs. Institutions maintained from state budget funds will not be liable to such tax, either.

In addition, local financial organs have been given the right, with due consideration for individual citizens' material circumstances, to either exempt them from this tax or to reduce the amount payable.

A number of the decrees submitted for your examination are a direct response to the numerous appeals received by central bodies from Soviet people demanding that firm legal order be introduced in society, that discipline

be tightened, and that manifestations of total license and illegality be eliminated. The implementation of such demands in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's decrees is closely bound up with the general process of the implementation of legal reform and the creation of a mechanism that protects democracy from destructive antisocial actions and dangerous manifestations of anti-Sovietism, nationalism, and extremism.

The decree of 8 April 1989, which introduces amendments and additions to the USSR Law "On Criminal Responsibility for State Crimes" and certain other USSR legislative acts, should primarily be viewed as that kind of measure.

The task of that decree—and, as is well known, it was received in different ways in society—is to create the legal bases to prevent the foundations of our society being undermined and interethnic relations shaken and, where need be, to bring to account those who, sheltering beneath slogans of democracy and glasnost, wish to exploit our constitutional rights and freedoms to that end. At the same time the decree marked a significant step forward in the sphere of democratizing Soviet criminal legislation. It narrowed the sphere of criminal responsibility for state crimes, removing from it the notion of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," which in practice afforded scope for pretty wide interpretation. The point is that now a person may be held responsible only in those cases where the actions are carried out deliberately and are directed at the Soviet system.

Here it is essential to stress that the decree was prepared in the light of existing world practice. It will not be at variance with the spirit of international treaties and the common position of those states signatory to the Helsinki and Vienna documents. A democracy can exist only within the framework of the law; violation of the law and encroachment upon the bases of the state system constitute a crime. That is how it is done virtually throughout the world.

I will add that the legislation of many Western countries envisages tougher measures of responsibility when there is encroachment on the lawful government or constitutional system. In France, for example, attempts to overthrow or change the constitutional system and other actions of that kind are punished by life imprisonment. In Sweden punishment, going so far as life imprisonment, is envisaged for actions intended to overthrow the existing form of government.

At the same time it must be acknowledged that some wording in the decree was not properly worked through. A number of its provisions generated trenchant debate. This applied particularly to Article 11 (Footnote), although no case involving a breach of that article was brought to court. In this situation the USSR Supreme Court Presidium did not insist on the article being retained and, as you know, the Congress of USSR People's Deputies adopted a decision revoking it.

Discussion touched on Article 7 to a lesser extent. But quite significant points regarding it were made, including by USSR people's deputies. Doubt was voiced, in particular, about the expediency of establishing criminal responsibility for the preparation of material containing appeals to overthrow or change the Soviet state and social system with the aim of distributing it, that is to say, responsibility for preparation of this crime rather than for its actual execution. It was proposed to stress, in particular, in this article that it is public appeals to overthrow or forcibly change the Soviet and state system that are involved. Certain other proposals were also introduced.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium carefully studied all these viewpoints and the arguments behind them and deemed it advisable to amend the wording of Article 7 of the decree. You have the new version of the text in your possession. In fact the decree envisages punishment for what no society claiming the status of a democracy can tolerate. That is to say, appeals to violence and active opposition to the execution of laws. I think that the new version of the article excludes any broad interpretation of it.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree of 16 January 1989, which revoked extrajudicial decisions passed by so-called "three-man tribunals" and "special conferences," will help step up the work of rehabilitating citizens unlawfully repressed in the 1930's, 1940's, and early 1950's. All persons sentenced by those bodies are being rehabilitated. This rule does not apply only to those who betrayed the motherland, members of punitive detachments, Nazi criminals, members of bandit formations and their accomplices, workers who falsified criminal cases, and those who committed premeditated murder and other felonies.

The USSR Supreme Soviet should be informed that as of 1 July 1989 more than 260,000 people, including 235.000 people under this decree, had been rehabilitated in our country.

A letter has been received from the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with the submission of this decree to the USSR Supreme Soviet for ratification. It proposes supplementing the decree with a provision that "escape from places of unlawful special settlement cannot be regarded as a criminal offense." Such an addition seems correct, in our view.

This question may be resolved by introducing the following addition to the first paragraph of Article 1 of the decree after the words "aforementioned organs": "Including persons subsequently sentenced for escape from places of unlawful special settlement."

Amendments to the Fundamentals of Corrective Labor Legislation of the USSR and union republics concerning the rules for persons deprived of liberty retaining a proportion of their wages after all deductions were

introduced by the decree of 16 May 1989. This was done to encourage a conscientious work attitude on the part of convicts.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 18 May 1989 established a provision on workers' control by trade unions with the aim of broadly involving working people in the fight against various kinds of violations in the services sphere. The decree establishes the legal status of workers' control and the rights and obligations of its inspectorates, commissions, and workers controllers. It task is to ensure that that workers' control by trade unions occupies a leading place in the system of monitoring the work of enterprises of trade, public catering, and consumer services and that it becomes an influential force in the struggle against negative phenomena in the sphere of distribution and the practical implementation of the principles of social justice.

The facts indicate that trade union controllers, buttressed by this decree, can do a great deal. In Aktyubinsk Oblast, for example, virtually all trade and public catering enterprises, and they number over 2,500, have been assigned workers' controllers. This work has been considerably stepped up in Odessa, Kiev, Lipetsk, Yaroslavl, Khabarovsk, and other cities. Numerous instances of breaches of the rules of Soviet trade, the hoarding or squandering of scarce goods, and so forth, have been brought to light by checks.

A number of decrees introduced for discussion, comrade deputies, stem from deep changes in the Soviet Union's ties with other countries and the implementation of the principles of new thinking in international relations. The encouraging improvement of the international climate is due in no small measure to the policy of equal security in the military sphere pursued by the Soviet state. This has made it possible to take a number of steps to reduce our military expenditure and convert the defense industry. In this regard the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted on 21 March 1989 the Decree "On Reducing the USSR Armed Forces and Expenditure on Defense for 1989-1990." It lays down that the numerical strength of the Soviet Army and Navy will be reduced by 500,000 with a substantial reduction in the quantity of USSR conventional arms and expenditure on defense needs in the country's state budget, which will provide an opportunity to channel the resources thus released into speeding up the development of the national economy and ensuring Soviet peoples's vital needs are met.

In order to bring the structure of the Soviet Armed Forces fully into line with the tasks and functions laid down by the USSR Constitution, for the purpose of fulfilling which they were originally created—namely, to defend the peaceful labor of the people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Soviet state—on 21 March this year the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted the Decree "On Removing Border, Internal, and Railroad Forces from the Structure of the USSR Armed Forces."

On the basis of the 10 April 1989 decree "On Introducing Changes to the USSR Law 'On Universal Military Service,'" it has been established that from 1 January 1989 students attending day (non-extramural) higher educational establishments (VUZ's) will not henceforward be conscripted into military service while they are studying.

It is well known that this decree has been greeted with approval in society and has won the support of labor collectives, academics, and young people. At the same time, the public has raised the question of giving this decree retroactive force. On instructions from the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the government has studied this problem and submitted its proposals. As you know, on 11 July a USSR Supreme Soviet resolution was adopted on releasing from active military service for the purpose of continuing their education all conscripted military servicemen who were students at day (non-extramural) VUZ's and called up for service in 1986-1988.

The development of mutually advantageous cooperation between Soviet and foreign participants in foreign economic relations has changed the role played by Soviet trade missions abroad. A decree of 30 March 1989 approved new status for these missions.

The revision of the previous situation was prompted by the fact that, as a result of the substantial increase in the number of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations with the right to direct access to the foreign market, the need arose to ensure proper verification to establish that all Soviet participants in foreign economic activity observe Soviet state interests, as well as to give assistance in the conduct of this activity and protect our economic interests.

A decree of 10 May 1989 makes changes to the 13 January 1987 Decree "On Questions Connected With the Establishment on Soviet Territory and the Activity of Joint Enterprises and International Associations and Organizations Involving Soviet and Foreign Organizations, Firms, and Organs of Management." It is concerned with tax concessions for these enterprises and associations, particularly those established in the Far East economic region, in the interests of speeding up the development of the production and socioconsumer sphere in this region.

A decree of 1 November 1988, which regulates the dates of holidays and memorial days and establishes some professional holidays, is also submitted for your discussion.

Another draft law is also submitted for your consideration, comrade deputies. It is concerned with changing the functions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which now, in line with the Constitution, is no longer responsible for deciding questions connected with transferring enterprises and associations from republic and local jurisdiction to union jurisdiction. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree of 8 June 1978 "On

the Procedure for Transferring Enterprises and Associations From Republic and Local Jurisdiction to Union Jurisdiction" has in fact lost its force. In order to bring legislation into line with the USSR Constitution, it is proposed to legally recognize this decree, and the USSR Law of 6 July 1978 which ratified it, as defunct.

I would particularly like to point out that this time the drafting of the decrees submitted for the approval of the USSR Supreme Soviet has been—and I do not shy away from using this word—unprecedented. There have been hundreds of articles in the press. Tens of thousands of letters from citizens contain opinions on approving, improving, or even abolishing these acts. Ten commissions of the two chambers and the Supreme Soviet committees have given their opinions on the decrees and made a number of specific proposals.

As a result, according to the Committee on Questions of Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order, it is proposed that some amendments and additions to four of the decrees be considered at the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The greatest number of changes proposed for discussion are concerned with approval of the decree on income tax for cooperatives. The committees and commissions feel it necessary to limit, in a union act, the upper ceiling of taxation rates established for cooperatives in the union republics, increase the list of nontaxable income, and increase concessions for agricultural, construction, newly established, and some other types of cooperatives.

The committees and commissions support proposals to hone certain provisions of the Decree "On Additional Measures To Restore Justice to the Victims of the Repressions Which Took Place in the 1930's, 1940's, and Early 1950's" and the Decree "On Reducing the USSR Armed Forces and Defense Expenditure in 1989-1990." The former, as already noted above, proposes that not only citizens actually repressed by extrajudicial bodies but also those subsequently convicted in the normal procedure for fleeing from places of unlawful special settlement should be considered rehabilitated. The second decree proposes that the second article be made more specific, with the new wording instructing the government to consider by 1 January 1990 the question of maintaining persons released from the USSR Armed Forces for a period of up to 1 year.

But I must be frank, comrades, and tell you that there have been so many proposals on improving the decrees, and the proposals themselves are so diverse and often mutually exclusive that it is simply inconceivable to put them all into practice today. Sergey Sergeyevich Alekseyev, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, will obviously talk about this in more detail, so I will just say that many of the observations are rather debatable.

In particular, with regard to the decree on liability for breaking traffic regulations there have been many proposals to increase fines for certain offenses, but there have also been a considerable number of proposals demanding the opposite, namely, that fines be reduced.

The same thing can be seen in proposals concerning the decree on holidays and memorial days. Nine deputies, for example, feel it necessary to establish an air assault forces day. The Committee for the Protection of the People's Health also proposes the inclusion of new holidays in the decree, while the Commission on Questions of the Development of Culture, Language, and National and International Traditions believes that all professional holidays should be abolished. What is more, some committees propose that the dates of holidays be clarified.

There have been many proposals to consider the interests of individual groups of the population in various decrees. In particular, the Committee on Science, Public Education, Culture, and Upbringing proposes that the concessions relating to Soviet Army service accorded to VUZ students by the 10 April 1989 decree be extended to students at secondary specialized educational establishments, and also that concessions be introduced for graduates from vocational and technical schools. All this, as you can appreciate, requires careful study.

We should also consider the fact that most of the proposals from the commissions and committees have been submitted literally in the last few days. Obviously it would be sensible if we were now to consider the proposals already studied by the Committee on Questions of Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order and instruct it to study and analyze the remainder of the proposals with a view to their possible implementation in the course of our future lawmaking work.

True, we must make the point that there are also some features in the proposals of the Committee on Legislation which require additional discussion at the session. This particularly applies to some amendments proposed by the committee to the decree on the taxation of cooperatives, including the amendment on the upper rate of taxation and also the proposal that the right to exempt someone from taxation be conferred not by the local soviet executive committee but by a special commission of deputies. This will conflict with current legislation. Deputy commissions do not have rights of this kind.

In conclusion, comrade deputies, I would like to say that henceforth the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will not enjoy any powers whatsoever to amend or add to USSR laws. The new wording of the constitution does not provide for the Presidium fulfilling this function. Herein lies another important condition of turning our state into a rule-of-law state, in which the only lawmakers are the highest representative bodies of authority themselves—the Congress of USSR People's Deputies and the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Supreme Soviet To View Baltic Accounting Proposal

LD2607072989 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS—By TASS parliamentary correspondent:

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet resumed in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Today has been assigned to the discussion of proposals by the Supreme Soviets of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia on a transition of these Baltic republics to cost accounting. The proposals had been submitted to the Congress of USSR People's Deputies which instructed the Soviet parliament to consider them.

Besides this, two documents—"On General Principles of the Management of the Economy and Social Sphere in the Union Republics" and "On General Principles of Local Management and Local Economy in the Soviet Union"—submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR State Planning Committee, were handed over to the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet in conlection with the matter under consideration.

Hearing on 1957 Nuclear Accident Reported

LD2507171389 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jul 89

["Special bulletin," report on USSR Supreme Soviet hearing in preparation of a law on nuclear safety, "In the Commissions of the Chambers and in the Committees of the USSR Supreme Soviet," presented by commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

[Text] [Ruvinskiy] The aim of this report is to give our radio listeners an idea of what a hearing in the USSR Supreme Soviet is, and also to inform them of the details of the nuclear accident in the southern Urals in 1957, which has until now been a closely kept secret. Many eminent Soviet scientists, officials from the Ministry of Medium Machine-Building and the well-known scientist, biologist, and specialist in radio biology from the London National Institute for Medical Research, Zhores Medvedev, were invited to the joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committees on Issues of Ecology and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources, on Issues of Defense and State Security and on People's Health Care, with the participation of representatives of other committees and commissions. The session was chaired by Yuriy Nikolayevich Shcherbak, chairman of the subcommittee on nuclear ecology. And so, let's start with what actually happened more than 30 years ago in the southern Urals. This is what Boris Vasilyevich Nikipelov, first deputy minister of medium machine-building, said.

[Begin Nikipelov recording] The radiation accident occurred on 29 September 1957 at a defense enterprise which had been set up in the southern urals in the late 1940's to early 1950's, when it was necessary for the country to create a nuclear shield, and at this enterprise there was a reactor facility, at which plutonium was made, and a radio chemical facility, and on the basis of this plutonium the first atomic bomb was made.

But an accident occurred at this defense enterprise, involving the emission of fissile elements caused by faults in the cooling system of a 300 cubic meter concrete vessel. There was a partial evaporation of water and a rise in temperature, resulting in an explosion of acetate nitrate salts, with a loss of sealing on this vessel and an emission of part of the fissile element into the environment.

The causes of the accident lay both in inadequate knowledge of the effects of temperature during compaction of sediments when they dry out, and in certain operational violations. The vessel contained 70-80 tonnes of highly radioactive waste from the radio chemical facility. Beforehand, Caesium-137 was extracted, or separated, from the fissile elements—this will be important afterwards, for an assessment of the consequences of the accident. A chemical explosion occurred. About 20 million curies of radioactivity, which were in the vessel, were drawn into the sphere of the explosion.

In all, 20 million curies were ejected from the vessel, but 90 percent of the large dispersed particles fell out in the immediate vicinity of this vessel, and a column of fine particles, containing about 2 million curies, rose to a height of something like 1,000 meters. As a result of a southwesterly wind, this column was carried by the wind quite a large distance. After 4 hours, the remnants of the column were 100 kilometers away, in the neighborhood of Kamensk-Uralskiy, but not in the town itself; and after 11 hours the fallout ended to the neighborhood of Tyumen. A radioactive trail was thus formed which polluted part of the territory of the Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk, and Tyumen Oblasts.

The total area of territory subjected to radioactive pollution amounts to about 15,000 square kilometers. Initially, the active substance was concentrated on the surface interacting with the atmosphere, the tops of trees, vegetation, bare fields, and the surface of open expanses of water. I must say that the radioactive track that was formed—while having variations of that kind—was characterized by a monotonic decrease in the density of radioactive pollution in the direction of the cloud and by a fairly sharp decrease in its longitudinal distribution. This is very important, because it was subsequently asked why one village was evacuated while another 3 km away was not. The trail was very sharp, and a difference of 3 km in distance from the trail reduced the concentration by dozens of times. [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] The following details were also given at the sitting: At that time there were about 270,000 people living on that area of 15,000 square kilometers. Measures were taken at that time to protect the population

from radiation. They included evacuating the inhabitants of 23 population centers and the decontamination of agricultural land. Agriculture and forestry were reorganized. Comrade Nikipelov also announced that expenditure on resettlement and compensation amounted to about R200 million at present prices. More than 100,000 hectares of land were taken out of agricultural circulation. Specialized state farms were set up. A reserve was formed at the center of the polluted zone. And here is an important point of detail:

[Begin Nikipelov recording] Not one person died in the accident. No increase of oncological diseases, infant morality under one year of age, or radiation sickenesses in people linked with the 1957 accident was observed. [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] A number of experts and specialists in different fields of science were given the floor during the hearing. They reported that special research work had been carried out in the region of the accident. Teams of specialists from Moscow institute of Geophysics was established. The experts had to answer many questions from the deputies. For example, Comrade Nikipelov was asked why about $100 billion were needed to eliminate a relatively small accident at a plutonium production center in the United States, whereas only R200 million were spent on eliminating the accident in the southern Urals.

[begin Nikipelov recording] In the program presented by the President and ratified by Congress, the Americans envisage $30 billion to eliminate the consequences of previous years. It is expected that the remainder will be used for the construction of two new reactors for the production of tritium, and for the construction of an installation for the refinement of plutonium, the creation of new plutonium. So this is a purely military program, which unfortunately we cannot fail to take into account. It is expected that at least $50 billion out of $80 billion will go to that program. [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] Great interest was also engendered by the speech of Zhores Aleksandrovich Medvedev, the author of the only book about this catastrophe. He spoke about how this accident became known in the West.

[begin Zhores Medvedev recording] The first published material about this case in the Urals was by the Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE in March 1959. The source of the information was a German doctor who had a conversation with a Soviet doctor on a train in the Soviet Union, who allegedly worked in this region, and who informed him that 12 villages had suffered seriously, that ther were cases of blindness, and so on; there were a number of clinical facts. This was published in the newspaper DIE PRESSE in Austria, and reprinted as a brief notice in a number of other Western newspapers.

At that time nuclear energy was not yet attracting attention. The source of the pollution was erroneously thought to be an explosion at a reactor at the time. However, information in this area was known in the West, but little attention was paid to it. For a number of reasons I happened to mention this explosion at the nuclear-waste storage facility in a note connected with the history of Soviet science, but suddenly a flood of accusations began to rain down on me from British and American scientists, even including the famous Teller, with whom I even had a confrontation. I was invited to present some data, and he very energetically argued and accused me of all sorts of sins. He said I was a charlatan and a KGB agent, and that I wanted to hinder the U.S. nuclear program and to create panic in the United States with regard to the storage of waste.

What I wanted to draw attention to was that, in connection with such accusations against me—that I was a swindler, that I was engaged in science-fiction—this was published in the press, in the GUARDIAN and other newspapers in both Britain and the United States and I was called a charlatan, a performer, and so on—I decided to simply engage in an analysis of the Soviet literature, since I knew that data were published on this. But this data did not indicate the place or cause of the pollution. It was published here in journals on ecology, radiobiology, zoology, and a range of collections of articles on genetics, and so on. From this data I had to prove what had actually happened.

In particular, I published a book entitled "The Nuclear Catastrophe in the Urals." This book was published in 1979, that is, 10 years ago. It has been translated into 12 languages. it is thus widely known. Articles were published in the SCIENCE journal. In other words, there was a fairly large number of published works. It was not secret to the specialists in radio-ecology. The only issue not resolved was how this pollution was reflected in people's health. [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] I think that our listeners would be interested to hear how the CIA, for example, found out about the accident.

[Begin recording] [Medvedev] I can also say, for the medium machine-building workers, that the CIA obtained its first information about the foundation for this data through eavesdropping on Soviet scientists representing Soviet atomic power engineering at the world exhibition in Brussels. There was eavesdropping there and the CIA obtained data from conversations among staff at that exhibition about the fact that a major accident had occurred at one of the atomic installations in the Soviet Union and that this we causing very great anxiety among the staff who were in Brussels at that time. Thank you for your attention.

[Unidentified questioner] Thank you, but was [Francis Gary] Powers' flight also related to this?

[Medvedev] Powers' flew...he was brought down not far away. Whether it was related to this or not—the CIA evidently knows about this—but these documents were

not among those which they declassified and produced for me and for a number of other organizations. [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] A great deal of attention at the hearing was devoted to the medical aspect of the accident and to various kinds of radiation contamination norms, and this is what Zhores Medvedev said about this:

[Begin Medvedev recording] Well, to be brief, according to international standards, the maximum permissable dose for a worker in the atomic industry during his whole life is 25 biological roentgen equivalent units—or rem as it is called in the West—and five for the population. Those are international norms. The norms have been reviewed in the Soviet Union perhaps several times, but I must stress that in 1957 the norms were different. These new norms were established by the World Health Organization approximately at the end of 1958. In 1957 the norms were significantly higher, since they didn't consider radiation as harmful as it is considered now. The norms were different. But I must say that when a person receives 25 rems during his lifetime while working in the atomic industry, he gets a pension, he retires considerably earlier than usual. He has many benefits and additional leave. So, in itself, the legislative system presupposes that these norms are damaging to health, otherwise it would not be necessary to introduce these benefits and to create unnecessary state expenditure, so to speak, for additional food, etc. [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] Meteorologists have conducted careful observations of this territory. Speaking at the hearing, Sergey Ivanovich Avdyushin, director of the Applied Geophysics Institute, cited in particular the following fact discovered during observations in the area of the enterprise while in operation.

[Begin Avdyushin recording] In the period May 10-12, 1958 there was an upsurge, as if the enterprise had put out a lot of pollution. This occurrence was registered by us, and investigations were carried out, and it was shown that this pollution was connected with an underground nuclear explosion in Novaya Zemlya. That is to say, the products which we collected in Novaya Zemlya and in the area of Chelyabinsk were identical, and the prevailing weather conditions also showed that it really was not caused by this enterprise, but the weather conditions were such that fallout had reached here. Mainly this was strontium-89, which breaks down quickly. Well, such fallout was registered in Salekhard, Sverdlovsk, Kirov, and Gorkiy. This confirms that the weather conditions really were such that they changed and the traces from the underground nuclear explosion entered the territory. [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] Those taking part in these hearings stressed that, unfortunately, investigations in the territory suffering from the disaster were very late in starting. There were other reasons which made it impossible to get valuable experimental material before the disaster in Chernobyl. The famous scientist, People's Deputy [Nikolay Nikolayevich] Vorontsov, spoke about them.

[Begin Vorontsov recording] There was a monstrous time lag before anything started. There is already some kind of lesson here. Even in 1957, [Nikolay Vladimirovich] Timofeyev-Resovskiy [prominent genetic biologist] put forward a draft for organizing both a reservation in the area and a special institute—everyone was scared stiff of it. There was discussion about it with Petr Leonidovich Kapitsa and with Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov. I must say that there was support for it everywhere, right up to (Neizmiyanov). But the fear about his life history and about his outstanding personality, was so great that we made a mess of literally everything, because these investigations could have been started right away in 1957, and this is a very gret lesson for us. And going back to Timofeyev-Resovskiy, I want to remind you that after he left, he was forced to leave Sverdlovsk in 1963 for Obninsk. In Obninsk at the Institute of Medical Radiology he did indeed set up a marvellous section; the oppression of genetics had already ended, but at the desire of the party leadership—not only the Obninsk leadership, not only the Kaluga leadership, but also simply officials from the ideological section of the Central Committee who needed, in order to whip up the political climate and witch-hunting, to show where the ideological threat was coming from—in 1969 Timofeyev-Resovskiy was forced out of this Institute into retirement. Our radiation genetics were among the best in the world and our radiation [words indistinct] was the best in the world. And this is the mess they made of it. If we do not realize how all this was done... [changes thought] Timofeyev-Resovskiy was a great scientist. When they tried to nominate him in 1967 as an Academician or corresponding member it was blocked at the level of petty apparatchiks, whose names we do not even remember. If you look at the publications by Timofeyev-Resovskiy and his laboratory in 1956-8, you had a model of Chernobyl there. [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] Our listeners have obviously recognized that he is talking about the same Timofeyev-Resovskiy well known to us from the story by Daniil Granin, "Zubr". At the end of the session, Comrade Nikipelov took the floor again.

[Begin Nikipelov recording] I reaffirm what I said: There is no alternative to atomic power. I firmly believe that. But I have said several times that we would build new stations in the south Urals, and I think other stations too, only after a positive public inquiry. I reaffirm this position. [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] Some of the results of the session were reviewed by People's Deputy [Yuriy Nikolayevich] Shcherbak, who chaired it.

[Begin Shcherbak recording] We have begun a very big, a very complicated and very long march. This is the first step we have taken. We are still only groping at the

methods of our work. We do not yet have ready-made answers. We do not yet know what the next steps will be. I think we have seen here for ourselves: first, the collapse of the doctrine of secrecy. You have seen how elegantly and brilliantly clever people have circumvented all this secrecy and made their conclusions fairly accurately.

Second: We have been caught in the noose of our own propaganda, our own anti-atomic propaganda. If we believe everything that is being said about there being no substantial effect at low levels, then we are in the noose of this propaganda, and we will really have to spend a long, long time getting out of it, although we do not have time. Millions of people are now afraid, horrified, agitated, and simply telling them some sort of scientific considerations of ours cannot reassure them. And we do not need to reassure them; we need to solve these social problems they face.

What other problem is there? The problem of ethics, scientists' ethics, and in particular I have complaints against physicians, because I know that there are still instructions in force on secrecy, official instructions on non-divulgence of the most innocent things. I have absolutely authentic data for Kiev Radiation Center. We will continue to study this. We will continue the hearings.

And now, in light of the statement by [USSR health minister] Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov, who in front of the whole country, standing in front of tens of millions of people of our country, stated that there was no secrecy in this field, we will ask that this statement be consistently confirmed, and that this secrecy be abandoned. This secrecy which took place 3 years after the Chernoby! accident, I am sure, played a fateful role in the development of that strange illness which has so elegantly been called radiation phobia.

I also agree with Yevgeniy Pavlovich that we cannot draw any conclusions here, and indeed we do not have the right. We are different people of different professions who have gathered here. We have only one common platform: We are people's deputies. We are representatives of some strata of our people, of people who sent us here. We want to find out the truth in order to draw definite conclusions in developing legislation. [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] After the session ended, I interviewed Zhores Aleksandrovich Medvedev.

[Begin recording] [Ruvinskiy] Zhores Aleksandrovich, what impression has this new procedure in our parliament, this hearing held here, made on you?

[Medvedev] A very good impression. I have participated in several hearings on matters of nuclear energy and on some other matters in the United States specifically in the U.S. Senate and in various British commissions, and I think that, here, this is distinguished by the fact that people are more concerned about this, you understand? There it has already turned into a sort of professional ritual, so to speak. Here it is still a new process, and people are discussing all this more seriously, with greater interest and more concern.

[Ruvinskiy] Do you think that this can be of great benefit to the country?

[Medvedev] I think that if this continues in the same key, with the same sincerity, and with the same head of steam, so to speak, it will undoubtedly benefit the Soviet Union. [end recording]

TASS Reports on 25 Jul Supreme Soviet Sessions

LD2507172189 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS—By TASS parliamentary correspondent:

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted an appeal to the Soviet people today. A proposal on drafting such a document was made on Monday during a debate on the situation in the country in connection with recent strikes at Soviet coalfields.

Deputies called on the Soviet people to display self-discipline at this difficult transitional period in Soviet history. Supporting legitimate demands of working people and understanding their desire to conduct perestoryka more resolutely, the USSR Supreme Soviet instructed the Soviet Government to concentrate without delay on the most pressing problems: food, transport, trade, public health, housing, working conditions and conditions for rest. The appeal reads that in the near future the Soviet parliament will debate a bill governing the order of settling labour and social disputes and will take measures to strengthen guarantees protecting people from bureaucrats and arbitarary actions.

Parliament began today examination of 18 decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet introduced for consideration of the current session. The two chambers of the Suspreme Soviet adopted nine decrees by a separate vote, including decrees on additional measures to restore justice with respect to victims of reprisals which took place in the 1930s-1940s and the early 1950s. As a result of the debate, decrees on introduction of amendments to Soviet legislation on holidays and commemorative days and on the status of Soviet trade missions abroad were returned to parliament's permanent bodies for improvement. The session will continue considering decrees tomorrow.

At the end of their afternoon sitting, deputies heard a report by Vitaliy Doguzhiyev, Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the state commission on emergencies, dealing with the investigation into the causes of the tragedy in Baskiriya on June 3 where two trains derailed as a result of a liquified gas explosion. Doguzhiyev said that, according to the commission's findings, 645 people

out of 1,284 passengers on the trains died, including 181 children. The investigation conducted by the USSR Procurator's Office will be completed this November.

The session will continue its deliberations tomorrow. It is expected that, apart from decrees, it will discuss proposals by the suspreme soviets of Lithuania and Estonia on giving these repubics greater economic independence.

Supreme Soviet Committees Debate Draft Laws
PM2607101189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by G. Alimov, E. Gonzales, V. Tolstov, V. Shchepotkin: "Checked Down to the Last Detail; Discussion Under Way of Draft Laws and Decrees in USSR Supreme Soviet Committees and Chamber Commissions"]

[Text] There were no joint sittings of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers 20-21 July. During this time most deputies were working in the USSR Supreme Soviet committees and in its chambers' commissions. They discussed the draft laws put forward for examination by the first USSR Supreme Soviet session. Many drafts were proposed, and the deputies, who are divided into groups, are studying them. Moreover, they often have to deal with matters which are not in their field, so to speak. For example, the Committee for the Affairs of Women and of Family, Mother, and Child Protection is discussing questions connected with the draft law on the status of USSR people's deputies, on trade unions, on public organizations, on the quality of output and the protection of consumers' rights, and on changing the procedure and amount of taxation. The Committee for Questions of Glasnost and Citizens' Rights and Appeals is discussing the draft law on public organizations. And the Committee for Construction and Architecture Questions is busy with its own work—it is examining documents on the new investment policy.

By Monday—that is, by 24 July, the Commission for Questions of the Development of Culture, Language, National and International Traditions, and Protection of the Historical Heritage must present to the USSR Supreme Soviet its own conclusions on a number of decrees on joint ventures, taxation on cooperatives, and the provision on USSR trade missions abroad.

In the Committee for Questions of the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies and of the Development of Management and Self-Management 20 July the discussions went from 1000 through 1900 hours virtually without a break. After a hurried snack, some deputies sat by the telephone for consultations on the questions being discussed with their comrades on the spot: soviet workers, economic managers, and representatives of independent organizations.

The committee embarked on formulating a draft law on voters' and public organizations' mandates to USSR people's deputies. Everyone came to the conclusion that the institution of mandates needs to be reexamined, if only because it creates far from equal conditions for the deputies. Some have more opportunities to implement the mandates, while others sometimes have none at all.

There were guests at the Commission for Labor, Prices, and Social Policy Questions—G.V. Kolbin, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, and representatives of the Committee for Agrarian Questions and Food. Gennadiy Vasilyevich proposed that a check in a number of spheres of the entire system of retail prices, and of wholesale prices in the agricultural machine-building sector, should be carried out in August-September. It is proposed to do this with the help of the USSR People's Control Committee, deputies, and worker controllers aided by newspaper and television journalists.

On the same day members of the Commission for Labor, Prices, and Social Policy Questions adopted amendments to the Decree on Taxing Cooperatives. V.N. Yaroshenko, chairman of the specially created subcommission, reported:

"We have these proposals on Article Two...." Viktor Nikolayevich said. "The last line of the first paragraph.... Have you found it?"

And so they went through the text of the decree for the umpteenth time point by point, line by line, debating and appealing to specialists.

And two floors down the Committee for the Affairs of Veterans and Invalids ended its work on the so-called mini-Law on Pensions—on priority measures to improve the provisions for pensioners who are poorly provided for.

"Broadly speaking, we have already completed a study of the law and we have passed on our proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers," M.I. Shaydulin, committee secretary, told us. "Now we have the task of getting the law adopted at the Supreme Soviet's current session."

Probably there is no point in talking about the committee's specific proposals before the law is adopted—of course, they are all positive, but no one knows what will be approved by the Supreme Soviet and what will be rejected. The committee members have already begun a preliminary discussion of other draft laws—on pensions in general, on taxing cooperatives and individual citizens and others.

Consultations with All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] workers in the Committee for the Affairs of Women and of Family, Mother, and Child Protection started early in the morning. The fact is that the committee decided to put forward for discussion by the Congress of USSR People's Deputies a report on the position of women in the USSR. A program to improve the position of women will be proposed at the same time.

"Today we want to clarify with AUCCTU's representatives a number of problems connected with protecting women's labor," Bikhodzhal Rakhimova, deputy chairman of the committee, said. "It is primarily a question of night shift work, production units which are hazardous to women's health, and working conditions for pregnant women."

She is counting on finishing her report and program for improving women's position in the USSR by the spring Congress of People's Deputies. In addition, preliminary work is now under way to prepare draft laws on extending paid maternity leave and on provisions for large families.

A draft law on the status of judges is being discussed at a sitting of the Committee for Questions of Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order. Ye.A. Smolentsev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, addressed the deputies. Representatives of the USSR Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs were present.

The Committee for Questions of the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies and of the Development of Management and Self-Management devoted the morning sitting of 21 July to a discussion of the Law on the Status of People's Deputies.

"I believe that those deputies who are elected from public organizations are obliged to hold receptions for the population in the okrug where they live," V.V. Khmura, member of the committee, said. "This amendment should be introduced. Generally I oppose the principle of electing deputies from public organizations."

The crisis which arose on account of the miners' strikes left its mark on the work of the Committee for Economic Reform Questions. The deputies are examining emergency measures needed to improve the economy. By 1200 hours a solution had still not been worked out. Deputies' proposals on abolishing the mandatory observance of the normative of the correlation of labor productivity and wage growth and the simultaneous introduction of progressive taxation were discussed.

The Supreme Soviet committees and standing commissions are continuing their work.

Deputies Discuss Supreme Court Members

PM1107101589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 89 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[V. Dolganov, I. Korolkov, V. Kurasov, M. Kushtapin, R. Lynev, A. Plutnik, and V. Shchepotkin report on 7 July proceedings of USSR Supreme Soviet: "They Are To Be Guardians of the Law. IZVESTIYA's Special Correspondents Report From the Kremlin"]

[Text] A discussion of the composition of the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium began at the morning sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet session with A.I. Lukyanov in the chair.

The floor was taken by USSR General Prosecutor A.Ya. Sukharev. He thanked deputies for the great trust they have placed in him and expressed the hope that they would approve the candidacies for collegium members he proposes. He then went on to describe the contenders as a whole.

Six of the 14 persons proposed for such high office are nominated for the first time. The ages of the six contenders range between 40 and 50 years. The USSR general prosecutor introduced the proposed collegium members by name and answered numerous questions and comments by deputies. Several persons, for example, persistently proposed that the collegium be made more international by introducing in particular representatives of Central Asia and Kazakhstan to membership. But this proposal failed to win support from representatives of other regions. The following question was also asked: Are there among the candidates any people capable of gainsaying the general prosecutor? A.Ya. Sukharev replied that in his opinion, about half of them meet this criterion. Naturally, this was followed right away by a new deputies' question: If only half of the contenders are capable of being principled, is this not likely to affect the collegium's work?

Individual criticisms about some of the contenders were then voiced. But this form of discussion did not proceed any further, since the standing orders provide for the examination of candidacies in turn.

Deputy Yu.Kh. Kalmykov delivered a report on the course of preliminary discussion in two of the USSR Supreme Soviet's committees—for Questions of Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order and for Questions of Glasnost and Citizens' Rights and Appeals. He said that 3 of the 14 contenders failed to win the requisite number of votes. They are A.D. Vasilyev, A.F. Katusev, and A.S. Pobezhimov. Moreover, the first failed to win even a simple majority of votes.

The discussion of the collegium's composition actually began with his candidacy. A.D. Vasilyev specifically replied to questions like these: Would he personally be capable of gainsaying the general prosecutor on matters of principle; how did he appraise the story involving the demolition of Leningrad's "Angleter" Hotel and the role played in it by the Leningrad Prosecutor's Office, of which he was the head at the time?

But no discussion of the candidacy actually ensued. Deputy T.Kh. Gdlyan delivered a speech critical of the contender and the Prosecutor's Office, and an acute and at times even sharp debate followed in which the essence of the question under discussion receded into the background. The foreground was taken, for the umpteenth time now, by procedural questions.

In this instance, the ground was quite substantial. The point is that the vote on A.D. Vasilyev's candidacy produced the following results: 199 for, 109 against, and

58 abstentions. The total of these figures accurately reflected the number of deputies present at the sitting: 366. A quorum was present. The agreed standing orders require the presence of 362 deputies, in other words two-thirds of the USSR Supreme Soviet's numerical strength. But the quorum was maintained at a level such that as soon as a handful of deputies left the sittings hall, the question arose of whether the session was legally constituted to continue its work.

This was immediately followed by discussion of the problem of deputies' responsibility for nonparticipation in the work of the supreme organ of power, and of the need to observe the ethics of parliamentary mutual relations. This was advocated by many speakers, approaching the problems in question from different angles. For example, Ye.M. Primakov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, addressed a request to A.I. Lukyanov to point out to the CPSU Central Committee the need not to convene—whenever possible—conferences demanding attendance by USSR people's deputies while the Soviet parliament is at work.

Even the question of reballoting on A.D. Vasilyev's appointment arose during the debate on procedural problems. Specifically on the ground that the view of Leningrad deputies, who know the contender best of all, had not been heard. But the Supreme Soviet rejected this proposal by a majority. And the discussion of candidacies continued.

At its morning sitting, the USSR Supreme Soviet also appointed I.P. Abramov, V.I. Andreyev, Ya.E. Dzenitis, and V.I. Kravtsev deputy USSR general prosecutors and members of the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium.

...But let us turn back to 6 July, the previous day of the session's work. It was already reported that five persons were confirmed to the office of USSR minister in the morning: V.M. Velichko for heavy machine building, M.I. Shchadov for the coal industry, N.V. Lemayev for the chemical and petroleum refining industry, V.G. Kolesnikov for the electronics industry, and O.G. Anfimov for the electrical equipment industry and instrument making.

The professional education of all five fits in with the titles of the sectors which they would head, none of the five is a newcomer to the work he would be taking on, and all five had a successful passage through the preliminary discussion in the chamber commissions and the USSR Supreme Soviet committees.

Concluding the sitting, its chairman A.I. Lukyanov read the following request from N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: Owing to his departure for Bucharest to attend a sitting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the examination of candidacies for government appointments be postponed until his return. It must be said that this request produced different reactions by deputies. Some regarded it as perfectly natural; others assumed that the head of government was hoping to use his own standing to influence the discussion of some candidate ministers if it should take a turn he considered undesirable. Be that as it may, the request was granted.

And yet, another announcement by N.I. Ryzhkov was welcomed with a unanimous roar of approval and will certainly please the machine operators who are in the front ranks of the hard work of harvesting, workers in virtually all sectors of the national economy, and the owners of personal motor vehicles. Replying to a question by Deputy V.S. Shevchenko about the reasons for the unsatisfactory supplies of fuel and lubricants to the country's national economy, the USSR Council of Ministers chairman said that a decision has been made to withdraw 1.5 million tonnes of gasoline and 600,000 tonnes of diesel fuel from export deliveries and to redirect this fuel to meet domestic needs.

The 6 July evening sitting was again chaired by A.I. Lukyanov. As agreed before the break, and in the absence of the head of government, the USSR Supreme Soviet session went on to discuss candidate members of the USSR Supreme Court.

The floor was given to Ye.A. Smolentsev, chairman of the country's Supreme Court, who read out the suggested composition of the court and panel of lay judges, described it in terms of age and education, and appraised the qualifications and practical experience of people who would be called on to make a large contribution to the creation of a rule-of-law state in our country, where the court alone will be in a position to have the final say according to the law in the appraisal of criminal acts, in labor disputes, and in many other conflict situations. It is only natural that deputies, when constituting this organ, are entitled to expect from each and every one of its members loyalty to the law and accurate observance of procedural rules approved by the Supreme Soviet itself.

This was probably why some confusion was created by Ye.A. Smolentsev's announcement that S.I. Gusev, candidate first deputy chairman of the Supreme Court, and candidate Deputy Chairmen A.M. Filatov and R.G. Tikhomirnov had been recommended for appointment to these positions by members of the Committee for Questions of Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order and the Committee for Questions of Glasnost and Citizens' Rights and Appeals. We must admit that we were also considerably perplexed since, in our capacity as IZVESTIYA's special correspondents, we attended the sittings of these committees and informed our readers in one of the newspaper's issues: None of the three contenders was recommended to hold high office.

Ye.A. Smolentsev had to offer appropriate explanations to members of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It seems that they were not exhaustive enough. Yu.Kh. Kalmykov, chairman of the Committee for Questions of Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order, had to come to the

Supreme Court chairman's aid. The committees made their decisions, he said, on the basis of the former standing orders of USSR Supreme Soviet permanent commissions. When counting votes, they proceeded not from the number of deputies actually present and voting but from the total roll call of committee members. Complaints had centered mainly on the candidates' age.

"We did not formally recommend them," Yu.Kh. Kalmykov concluded his statement, "but now that the Supreme Soviet has adopted new procedural rules, it can make the final decision itself. That is why we did not meet again and did not take a further vote."

The mood in the hall indicated that deputies still had complaints. And the USSR Supreme Soviet session discussed the professional, civic, and moral qualities of each one of the aforementioned candidates personally. In this process, Ye.A. Smolentsev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, had to answer a series of complex questions.

Deputy A.A. Genchev from Petrozavodsk was perplexed by the fact that Major General of Justice P.M. Talanov and Major General of Justice M.A. Marov did not appear on the proposed list of USSR Supreme Court members. In the deputy's opinion, the explanation given by Supreme Court Chairman Ye.A. Smolentsev that P.M. Talanov was 56 and M.A. Marov 58 years old and they were both due for retirement from the Armed Forces is inconsistent. Eight of the candidates on the list are over 60. Where was the logic? Was the generals' removal not due to the fact that they are distinguished by independent thinking? At two USSR Supreme Court plenums, for example, P.M. Talanov criticized the notorious Article 11 (1) and acquitted Lieutenant General L.G. Yevsyukov.

Deputy N.N. Vorontsov drew the Supreme Soviet's attention to the fact that there is not a single nonparty person among the candidate members of the Supreme Court.

"My thoughts," the deputy said, "would probably cause incomprehension more than anything else. But I do think that this must be said if we intend to create a rule-of-law state. We must strive to ensure that our court depends only on the law. But we know of instances when prosecutors and judges, being party members, have at times been subjected to pressure. I am convinced that in order to maintain the judges' legal, economic, and political independence, it is necessary to introduce the rule that, once elected, a judge ought to temporarily withdraw from the party. Elected judges must also withdraw from any political associations and people's fronts. For the time being, the degree of judges' independence is indicated by the examples of P.M. Talanov and M.A. Marov."

Deputy K.D. Lubenchenko also began his speech by talking about judges' independence, since this is a key issue in the creation of a rule-of-law state.

"I cannot accept the concept proposed by the Supreme Court that trial by jury would be impossible in our country," the deputy said. "In support of this argument they use the explanation that this process has already outgrown itself in Western countries and that we should not imitate them, or so it is claimed. But people over there have not lived through what our country has lived through. Trial by jury was developed gradually there. As for Russia, trial by jury came into existence toward the end of the last century, but the revolution abolished it. We all know well what the result of that was. If we reject the institution of trial by jury, we will be unable to nurture our judges' independence gradually, step by step. This is, after all, a lengthy and complex process."

The speaker also expressed puzzlement that despite the stability of the criminal law, judges do receive instructions to pass lenient sentences, or sentences involving deprivation of freedom are quashed. And what about the future: Are they going to pass harsher sentences on instructions from above? This is certainly not a rule-of-law policy. The Supreme Court, the deputy noted, must be the guardian of judges' independence and must itself set an example of such independence.

The floor was taken by Deputy T.Kh. Gdlyan:

"Over the last few years, the Supreme Court's policy has been vacillating. It largely depends on the leadership. Swings from one side to the other can be observed: either in the direction of more rigid application of the law, or in the direction of liberalization. The court must be independent. The main evil is that judges are subject to the influence of the accursed 'telephone law.' The system of suppressing individuals, which prevailed in the country for many years, prevents judges from disobeying that law. They cannot but heed instructions from on high.

"Believe me," the deputy said, "I personally am a representative of the apparatus set up in the time of stagnation, and I know what it means to speak up. Gen P.M. Talanov rebelled. Is he to resign now?"

S.I. Gusev, candidate first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, is 65. A deputy chairman of the Supreme Court is to be appointed for a period of 10 years. Age is no obstacle when it comes to holding a position which demands not only the highest juridical competence but also worldly wisdom. Something else proved to be an obstacle—the contender's stance on the most important questions of the administration of justice, which are assuming special importance today, at the beginning of our path toward a rule-of-law state. So, what are the candidate's views on the Supreme Court's role and position in the affirmation of legality and law and order in our life? The first point which the contender hastened to make was that he supports the Supreme Court chairman on these questions. And even though there is, of course, nothing reprehensible in such a coincidence of opinions between colleagues, deputies were entitled to expect more from the contender for one

of the key positions in the judicial system. Alas, S.I. Gusev's other replies were not successful, either. The result was that only 127 deputies voted for him, with 162 against and 73 abstentions.

A.M. Filatov, candidate for the office of deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, mounted the rostrum. In a brief but dynamic statement the contender outlined the basic avenues of the work of the country's Supreme Court. The chairman put the question of his election to the vote. A.M. Filatov was elected deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court by a majority.

R.G. Tikhomirnov was the next candidate for a deputy chairmanship of the USSR Supreme Court. In his speech he spoke about the rise in crime. He is worried by the fact that the majority of criminal cases are dismissed before reaching trial. The policy of taking a more humane approach to less dangerous criminals, the contender for the office of deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court emphasized, must not be confused with liberalism toward especially dangerous criminals and repeat offenders. R.G. Tikhomirnov answered deputies questions, specifically about the Khint case and the famous Article 11 (1) of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 8 April 1989. R.G. Tikhomirnov was elected deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court with 40 votes against and 48 abstentions.

Since the USSR Supreme Soviet committees had made no observations regarding the other candidacies for membership of the USSR Supreme Court, the deputies decided to vote for them en bloc. The list was approved by an overwhelming majority (with 5 against and 29 abstentions). V.I. Zamyatin was elected chairman of the court Collegium for Civil Cases, S.B. Romazin chairman of the court Collegium for Criminal Cases, and N.A. Petukhov to head the Military Collegium.

The chairman submitted for discussion the question of electing lay judges of the USSR Supreme Court. A total of 81 persons. They represent all union republics and a number of krays and oblasts. All candidacies had been carefully examined at sittings of the two USSR Supreme Soviet committees and were recommended for election. This time there were no votes against, with 22 deputies abstaining. All the candidate lay judges were elected.

Some current issues were discussed at the conclusion of the evening sitting.

Law on Council of Ministers Amended

PM0607141589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 89 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Law: "On Changes to the USSR Law 'On the USSR Council of Ministers'"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet **resolves:**

1. To alter the USSR law "On the USSR Council of Ministers," making Articles 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 of this law read as follows:

"Article 23. USSR All-Union Ministries

"USSR all-union ministries include the:

"Ministry of the Aviation Industry,

"Ministry of Automotive and Agricultural Machine Building,

"Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation and the Nuclear Industry,

"Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations,

"Ministry of Water Resources Construction,

"Ministry of Geology,

"Ministry of Civil Aviation,

"Ministry of the Medical Industry,

"Ministry of Metallurgy,

"Ministry of the Maritime Fleet,

"Ministry of the Petroleum and Gas Industry,

"Ministry of the Defense Industry,

"Ministry of Defense,

"Ministry of General Machine Building,

"Ministry of Railways,

"Ministry of the Radio Industry,

"Ministry of the Fish Industry,

"Ministry of the Machine Tool Building and Tool Making Industry,

"Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises,

"Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry,

"Ministry of Transport Construction

"Ministry of Heavy Machine Building,

"Ministry of the Coal Industry,

"Ministry of the Chemical and Petroleum Refining Industry,

"Ministry of the Electronics Industry,

"Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and Instrument Making.

"Article 24. USSR Union Republic Ministries

"USSR union republic ministries include the:

"Ministry of Internal Affairs,

"Ministry of Health,

"Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

"Ministry of Culture,

"Ministry of the Forestry Industry,

"Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work,

"Ministry of Communications,

"Ministry of Trade,

"Ministry of Finance,

"Ministry of Power and Electrification,

"Ministry of Justice.

"Article 25. USSR All-Union State Committees

"USSR all-union state committees include the:

"USSR State Committee for Science and Technology,

"USSR State Committee for Output Quality Control and Standards,

"USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science,

"USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology.

"Article 26. USSR Union Republic State Committees

"USSR union republic state committees include the:

"USSR State Planning Committee,

"USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply,

"USSR State Committee for Construction,

"USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems,

"USSR State Committee on Prices,

"USSR State Committee for Statistics,

"USSR State Committee for Public Education,

"USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting,

"USSR State Committee for Cinematography,

"USSR State Committee for the Press,

"USSR State Committee for Forestry,

"USSR State Committee for Protection of the Environment,

"USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports,

"USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and the Atomic Power Industry,

"USSR KGB.

"Article 27. Other Organs Subordinate to the USSR Council of Ministers

"The USSR State Bank, whose leader is a member of the USSR Government under the established procedure, is subordinate to the USSR Council of Ministers.

"Committees and main administrations set up by the USSR Council of Ministers, other USSR Council of Ministers departments dealing with economic, sociocultural, and defense building, and—in accordance with USSR legislation—other organs are subordinate to the USSR Council of Ministers."

2. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to draw up and present for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet a draft new USSR law on the USSR Council of Ministers in accordance with the proposals submitted by USSR people's deputies.

M. Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet
Moscow, Kremlin 27 June 1989

30 Jun Supreme Soviet Session Proceedings Reported

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[TASS report: "At First Session of USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet continued its work in the USSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions in Moscow 30 June, with M.S. Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the chair.

The sitting was attended by 438 people's deputies. In this context, M.S. Gorbachev noted that the session is competent to solve questions, but the chambers' chairmen and their deputies will have to do a certain amount of work among deputies who are not attending the session's work.

It was proposed that V.Kh. Doguzhiyev be appointed to the office of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

V.Kh. Doguzhiyev was given the floor to answer questions. He said that, for the time being, he is unable to present a specific program. A commission which will be set up will have to compile a detailed program of work to create a system for ensuring the population's safety in the event of industrial accidents, natural calamities, and disasters.

Going on with his answers to questions, V.Kh. Doguzhiyev touched upon the situation in Gomel Oblast in the wake of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station [AES] accident. I have already studied the materials, he said. The problems associated with Chernobyl will be among the main problems in my work in the immediate future. It would be frivolous to offer an answer to this question without having thoroughly studied everything and without having visited the location.

An affirmative answer was given when he was asked whether, from the point of view of ensuring safety of AES operations, he thought it correct to combine the functions of AES planning, design, construction, and operation within a single ministry.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appointed V.Kh. Doguzhiyev deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

M.S. Gorbachev asked deputies to approve a minor amendment to the procedure for discussing candidate members of the USSR Government. In view of an international action scheduled for the next few days—the travel by a USSR delegation abroad—it was proposed that E.A. Shevardnadze be confirmed as USSR foreign minister so that he would be vested with all necessary powers as member of the delegation.

Addressing the deputies, E.A. Shevardnadze said that he was prepared to make a brief review of the ministry's work, lasting 15 minutes. However, provided the deputies agree, he will present to the USSR Supreme Soviet in the very near future a detailed report on Soviet diplomacy's activity.

The deputies voted in favor of the speaker's second proposal.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously appointed E.A. Shevardnadze USSR foreign minister.

At N.I. Ryzhkov's request, it was proposed that the candidacy of M.S. Shkabardnya for the office of administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers be examined.

The floor was taken by M.S. Shkabardnya.

It would be rash on my part, he noted, to present some sort of program for the government apparatus' work. It is perfectly clear to me that, in the new conditions, the Council of Ministers will have to do a great amount of serious work, and the government apparatus will have to ensure its smooth-running and coordinated activity, as well as its collaboration with the USSR Supreme Soviet permanent organs and with territorial organs.

Deputies N.N. Medvedev, D. Khudonazarov, A.A. Denisov, and others put questions and requests to the candidate.

In reply, M.S. Shkabardnya emphasized that the most important task is to ensure the execution of adopted decisions. It is necessary to raise this office—established a long time ago by V.I. Lenin and entrusted to V.D. Bonch-Bruyevich at the time—to its proper position. The candidate expressed the desire to ensure modern standards of management and labor organization based on the latest technology and information systems, and primarily on computers. The task of supplying such systems to the USSR Supreme Soviet, he noted, appears simple only at first glance. But I do think that we shall resolve it and then duplicate it for application in many other spheres, including the future election campaign. This will require a minimum of 150-200 systems with various specifications. It is necessary to organize the special production of such systems.

M.S. Gorbachev: The comrades are correct in drawing our attention. We are really lagging in the mechanization and automation of management. And not just there. So far we do not have even the ideology of this work.

M.S. Shkabardnya went on to dwell on the structural model of ministries' work and collaboration between them. This is a major and painful issue which has perturbed me as minister, he said. It is necessary to clearly define the functions of ministries, of Council of Ministers bureaus and commissions, and of other central organs, as well as the system of their collaboration with territorial organs following the adoption of the Law on the State Enterprise and the introduction of the new economic mechanism.

We have still not solved the question of coordinating the interests of labor collectives and of the state as a whole, the candidate went on to say. This creates serious conflict situations, as happened recently in the wake of the Ufa disaster. I shall strive to promote the solution of problems on a democratic basis, using economic methods of management.

M.S. Gorbachev: In the conditions of monopolism, these methods do not always work yet, the lack of choice makes it possible to hike prices, and there is nothing to be done about it. We need choice, and that is when competition will develop. It is necessary to find economic and legal solutions which would make it possible to attain the goals necessitated by society's needs.

By a majority of votes, deputies ratified the appointment of M.S. Shkabardnya as administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The question of the appointment of V.M. Kamentsev as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was submitted for discussion by deputies.

The floor was given to V.M. Kamentsev.

Speaking of the government's foreign economic activity and measures for galvanizing it, he reminded deputies that the USSR's foreign trade turnover in the system of world trade accounts for just over 4 percent. This is totally out of proportion to our country's needs and potential.

The structure of commodity turnover is rather one-sided. Raw materials and petroleum products account for 60 percent of our exports, and finished articles for only 40 percent. Given the falling fuel prices, the result of all this is that the proportion of total national income represented by foreign economic activity recently declined from 11 to 8 percent. This was largely due to the fact that the immediate producers of output were virtually excluded from foreign economic activity and were totally indifferent toward the export of their output. The situation demanded a remedy. The Government and the party Central Committee adopted a gradual series of decisions aimed at the radical improvement of foreign economic activity.

The main element of all these decisions was to involve immediate producers more closely in foreign economic activity. It is necessary to grant autonomy to output producers. Today all producer enterprises without exception have the right to engage in export-import operations and to operate in the external market. Normatives for foreign currency deductions have been set, and a sum of R1.6 billion in freely convertible currency was already transferred to enterprises' funds in 1987-1988.

Output manufacturers have been authorized to spend foreign currency without coordination with anyone at all. Customs procedures and the rules governing specialists' official travel abroad have been substantially simplified, fundamental documents have been adopted governing the implementation of direct ties and the organization of joint ventures which are now being set up directly by enterprises themselves, and there is an effective right to develop the most diverse forms of joint business including financial, scientific, and cadre ventures.

A radical resolution was adopted on cadre training, including secondment of our specialists abroad. It is already being actively implemented. But we have yet to achieve the desired advance. The country is in a difficult situation as regards foreign currency, and the Congress of USSR People's Deputies was informed of this in detail by N.I. Ryzhkov. The debt is double the amount of our export revenues, while imports are funded exclusively by external credits.

It is not only a matter of falling oil prices. It is first and foremost necessary to restructure the structure of foreign trade turnover and the strategy of foreign economic activity which was elaborated by our scientific research, academic, and production institutes. Adopted and approved by the party Central Committee and the government, it actually envisages a completely fresh approach toward the development of foreign economic activity. We need a certain retreat from the traditional trade model and an active transition to integrated cooperation. It is envisaged that the proportion of finished products in exports should rise to 60 percent, and this is to be achieved mainly by a breakthrough in the machine building, technical, timber, and chemical industry complexes—not by increasing the volumes of round timber, however, but by boosting up to 68 percent the volume of intensive processing products. In other words, instead of round timber, we ought to export pulp, paper, and so on.

Foreign trade turnover must more than treble. But what must be done for this purpose, in order to achieve all this? The reorganization and structural changes effected in the past 2 years or so, demand further solutions right now. We perceive that foreign economic activity is directly associated with overall economic activity in our country.

But the prices structure prevailing in our country today indicates that exporters find it more advantageous to deliver round timber rather than lumber, they find it more advantageous to sell crude oil rather than petroleum products, industrial rather than polished diamonds, raw rather than dressed hides. The galvanization of the USSR's foreign economic ties and the Soviet Union's participation in the worldwide division of labor will be impossible without the introduction of a realistic exchange rate for the ruble against foreign currency. And this must be tackled after the reform of price formation. The resolutions that I mentioned define approaches, simplify the current system of calculating foreign trade prices in Soviet rubles, and permit participation in foreign currency coefficients and the purchase, sale, and conversion of foreign currency at contract prices. This will create specific conditions for transition to the use of a realistic foreign currency exchange rate for the ruble in accounting. The further advance toward convertibility demands the creation of developed forms of commodity market in our country and the stabilization of the financial, monetary, and credit system. All this demands urgent solutions.

In V.M. Kamentsev's opinion, the task of the Foreign Economic Commission is to implement a reform in the sphere of foreign economic ties and to enhance its role in the country's socioeconomic development. This demands further democratization of the structure and introduction of economic forms of management, in other words transition to foreign currency cost recovery by the bulk of sectors and enterprises, increased foreign currency deductions, and the creation of a new legal basis. It is necessary to transfer even more rights at local level, to republics and enterprises, to firmly establish foreign currency autonomy, and to reduce foreign currency dependence.

The speaker outlined his view as regards the basic rights and obligations within the structure of foreign economic ties which must be vested with union and autonomous republic councils of ministers. These republics, he said, just like krays and oblasts, now have the right to autonomously enter the external market and to perform all export-import operations, they can engage in coastal and border trade. It is envisaged that the creation of joint ventures and any ensuing reconstruction can take place only with the republic's permission.

Regarding the prospects of establishing convertibility of the national currency, the speaker noted that the economic prerequisites for this are associated with the existence of developed forms of commodity, money, and other markets in the country and with the stabilization of the financial, credit, and monetary system. Unless these conditions exist, he emphasized, convertibility could result in disruption of the balance of payments, inflation, and growing indebtedness. Unfortunately, so far our country lacks an objective basis for convertibility. That is why the transition to convertibility will take time, it may have to be effected only stage by stage, and is directly dependent on the course and success of the economic reform in the country.

The gradual introduction of partial convertibility of the Soviet ruble is a realistic task. This could be achieved as a result of improving the health of the country's financial system, providing commodity backing for the ruble, ensuring predominance by wholesale trade, implementing reform of price formation, and so on and, bearing in mind the schedules laid down by our reform, prerequisites for this could emerge in the second half of the 1990's.

Answering a deputy's questions about the possibility of increasing the percentage of foreign currency deductions for the producers of output for export, V.M. Kamentsev reminded deputies that the prevailing incentives system not only includes foreign currency deductions but also envisages higher payment for output in rubles and bonus payments. Stable normatives for deductions, set until the end of the 5-year plan period, have been in operation since 1987. Work is now being done to review these normatives. The main task is to steadily increase them and simultaneously to transfer enterprises to full foreign currency cost recovery.

Current procedures do not restrict the rights of collective and state farms to have access to foreign markets. Regulations only apply to the sale abroad of individual categories of agricultural produce which are in acutely short supply—grain, sugar, meat, and vegetable oils, in other words commodities which we ourselves have to purchase abroad, spending billions of rubles each year. No permission is required, for example, to export fruit and vegetables. Now, the candidate for the office of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers announced, we are looking into the question of paying agricultural enterprises in foreign currency for any grain produced over and above the set targets. This will be cheaper than buying grain abroad.

The deputies who asked questions and the speaker expressed worry over the stockpiles of uninstalled imported equipment worth R4.6 billion. Equipment worth over R800 million is still lying idle while its guarantee period has expired. So far, exclusively administrative measures have been applied against the culprits, but the time has already come to apply economic levers, in the speaker's opinion.

Deputies are also perturbed by the situation regarding medicines in the country. The question of the need to urgently and immediately purchase them abroad was raised at the session. In this context, V.M. Kamentsev announced that considerably larger amounts of money are already being spent for this purpose, and that an upward revision of figures will be necessary in the 1990 plan.

The speaker expressed his point of view regarding free enterprise zones. There are about 500 such zones worldwide, he said. But the principles on which most of them have been set up are unsuitable for us. For example, it would be unsuitable for us to have what is virtually a sold-off strip of land enclosed by barbed wire, with people having to have travel permits as if traveling abroad. We have a number of regions which have to be developed, but it is well known that we will be unable to invest funds there in the current 5-year plan period or even in the 13th or 14th 5-Year Plan periods. We are inviting foreign capital for the development of such zones. Especially preferential conditions have been created there in order to generate our partners' interest. Work is now being done on different options for the creation of free enterprise zones.

The speaker went on to announce that the Soviet Union's debts now stand at R87.5 billion, including over R21 billion in freely convertible currency. He also clarified the external market situation as regards the value of raw materials and end products, saying that he feels he is personally to blame for the reduction of foreign currency revenues in the country's budget.

Answering a question about the reason why we are selling abroad that which we ourselves need, the speaker emphasized that our people also need that which we ourselves cannot make. And this requires foreign currency.

The speaker also answered a series of other questions asked by deputies and specifically concerning the previous work of the candidate for the office of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

This was followed by a discussion of V.M. Kamentsev's candidacy.

Deputy V.A. Gubarev expressed serious concern about the selling off of non-renewable national wealth. We are selling 125 million tonnes of oil, he said. Using this product as fuel is tantamount to burning money. Not only are we making poor use of oil in our own country, we are actually exporting it.

The deputy announced that he would be voting against V.M. Kamentsev's candidacy despite the constructive program proposed by the contender. "I shall be voting not against a specific statesman but against the current policy in export-import affairs," he said. In the deputy's view, this policy is corrupting because it enables the people to live without exerting themselves.

The country is now in a state of crisis and people have placed great hopes in us, but so far we have not lived up to these hopes, Deputy G.I. Filshin said. Nor do we have—so far—any ground to claim that our work has been organized in a fashion likely to lead to radical changes. Unfortunately, the necessary criteria for discussing the members of the future government have not yet been elaborated, even though each one of us knows what they are. When candidacies are discussed, in the speaker's opinion, it is necessary to take into account the candidate's high degree of professionalism, obvious positive developments at work, and ramified action program.

And what can be said about Comrade Kamentsev in this context? In the speaker's opinion, there have been no positive developments in the country's foreign economic ties, there is no specific action program. That is why, the deputy said, I spoke against V.M. Kamentsev's candidacy at the commissions.

The speaker suggested that those promoted to office should be given a certain time limit to implement proposals, if only to the end of this year, and that their plans should be reviewed afterwards.

Deputy Yu.S. Tsavro, who asked the question about the purchase of medicines abroad, said that he was not satisfied with the answer. In his opinion, today it is necessary to urgently purchase medicines worth R500 million. The speaker declared that he would be voting for V.M. Kamentsev's candidacy, since he perceives him as someone who understands the needs of health care services. He believes that the contender will display great efficiency in this regard and that the question raised by the Committee for the Protection of the People's Health must be immediately resolved.

Speaking about foreign economic activity, Deputy V.I. Ogarok noted that it is totally impossible to separate it from our overall economy. There are, however, numerous shortcomings in this sector. At the same time, V.M. Kamentsev and the commission he leads have managed to create a foreign economic activity system in just over 2 years. A package of documents allowing it to develop has been adopted. A long-term program has been elaborated, making it possible to get away from trade in raw materials. The deputy expressed the wish that, in its future activity, the commission would more objectively implement this program. The speaker declared that, during the preliminary discussion by the Planning and Budget Commission, the majority of deputies voted in favor of the nominee since he has all the potential to successfully complete the job.

For some reason, Deputy A.F. Kasyanov declared, we have in our country's foreign trade system some organizations which deal only in food imports. Over the past 20 years there has been no organization exporting agricultural raw materials even though we have great opportunities in this regard. In the speaker's opinion, these questions must be resolved as energetically as possible. Specifically, he perceives the creation of brokerage firms as a way out of the situation.

The deputy declared that he personally would be voting for V.M. Kamentsev.

Deputy V.V. Svatkovskiy urgently drew attention to the problem of training cadres for foreign trade, and especially of practical training abroad. He called for the development of a network of education establishments which ought to train managers and other specialists. The speaker spoke with bitterness about the fact that much raw material is channeled into exports. At the same time, poor use is made of a foreign currency revenue source like international tourism, which deserves thorough attention.

The deputy said that he has known V.M. Kamentsev for a long time, values his businesslike qualities, and supports his candidacy.

In his speech, Deputy V.M. Desyatov dwelled on questions of interaction between the economy, the ecology, and foreign trade. He said that forestry reserves in the Far East are being depleted since a lot of timber is shipped abroad, and this disrupts the region's ecological structure. Industrial development is responsible for the growing scantiness of water resources and the sharp decline of valuable fish species. He called for a review of policy on this question. The deputy expressed the hope that V.M. Kamentsev would take this criticism into account in his future work, and supported his candidacy.

An acute problem associated with the export of oil products was raised by Deputy L.I. Sukhov. We are shipping a lot of oil abroad while we have oil shortages at home. I am a driver, the speaker went on, and I experience this in my daily work. And yet this delays deliveries

of consumer goods and has an adverse effect on labor discipline. He proposed the elaboration of a general concept of interaction between foreign trade and the domestic economy.

N.I. Ryzhkov: I can understand why the discussion of Comrade Kamentsev's candidacy has generated such ardent interest and very sharp criticism. Evidently, there is dissatisfaction on a number of issues. I treat this problem with great understanding. Frankly, I am as worried as any deputy by the state of affairs prevailing in our country's foreign economic activity. I think that, once you have spent a few more months at work, you will have an opportunity to obtain a much more detailed idea of the entire situation which prevails in our state's foreign economic ties. It is not all that simple.

I have to work with all complexes. But I must say that our state's foreign economic situation is what I find most alarming and most worrying. We have no detergent today—we'll obviously survive. We have no soap today—that's too bad. It is obvious that we can get by for a month or two. But if we were to go wrong in our foreign economic strategy, we might end up punishing not only ourselves but also our children and even our grandchildren. This is why I have always treated this work with great caution and with great consideration.

There are always two contradictory sides to this question. On the one hand, we have the economic strategy for the future, and the comrades were perfectly justified to talk about it here: Why should we sell timber? Why should we sell oil? Why should we sell gas? And so on. I am of the following opinion. There is no need to plunder either ourselves, or our children, or our grandchildren. But on the other hand, we have here, right next to us, an open page which tells us how we should be living today. And there you have the two contradictions, they always clash.

Maybe it would be right to reduce our country's commodity turnover today, to reduce the sales of raw material commodities. But let us then try and solve the second question. What do we do with our present-day problems? Some 44 million tonnes of grain. Fine, Comrade Kamentsev mentioned 48 million tonnes because we receive a small amount from the socialist countries. 44 million tonnes of grain for freely convertible currency. In order to feed the people, we need 50 million. Are we today in a position to give up this purchase? I would happily be the first to do so. But what do we do then? We are in no position to have meat and milk. Take vegetable oil for example. Today we are buying one in every five kilograms. As well as one in every four kilograms of animal fats.

Unless we carry on making these purchases, we will have to introduce a coupon system for many foodstuffs.

Every time we have a clash of two interests. The long-term interest which worries us, and the fact that—as the saying goes—life is prompting us to solve sundry present-day problems.

About credits. I would like to express my point of view once more. This was discussed at the Congress. But I would like you also to know the position. There is criticism from the left and from the right. Some people say: Why is the foreign debt growing? It is growing because we are, unfortunately, not living within our means. We are living in debt. That is one aspect. Others say: Why don't you obtain larger credits? Why don't you use these credits to buy whatever is necessary to create a good social atmosphere in our country, and so on? Today's situation is such that nobody is repaying any debts to anybody else. But this can be said about other countries. Not about ours, come what may. We cannot incur debts and not repay them. We are a great state. We are a great power. If we borrow money, we have to pay it back. Thay is a matter of state prestige. That is a matter of our country's political prestige.

And this is why we have been very cautious about obtaining credits over the years. We recently obtained on credit—and the press picked up the story—a sum of R2 billion to purchase manufacturing equipment for the food and light industries. Until such time as our plants start showing their mettle, we will be obtaining such credits. But it would be very dangerous to act in such a fashion as to find ourselves in the gravest of situations in a few years' time. These problems must be approached in a considered manner.

As regards Comrade Kamentsev. He can be criticized. I have worked very closely with Comrade Kamentsev over the last few years. Comrades, we heard some very sound and sober voices speaking here.

First—we must create a system. But is it not to the credit of the foreign economic complex headed by Comrade Kamentsev that, in 2 and ½ years, we have essentially dismantled the former monopolism in foreign economic ties and foreign trade? During that time we created a system. And now we are giving everybody an opportunity to trade. Comrade Kamentsev has worked very energetically to bring this about. He is one of those who really advocate democratization of foreign economic ties.

As regards strategy, it is in existence. It has been confirmed.

M.S. Gorbachev: I think that this debate has been useful, serious, and important. We do not need to smooth things over or cut corners. The orientation of this policy of ours deserves a truly thorough study and thorough transformation. And all the remarks, even when emotional, are correct.

There is only one point on which I would disagree, and that is with the comrades who raise doubts about our

entire work on forming the government. We agreed on frankness. We are all pulling in the same direction. But this does not do away with the thoroughness, meaningfulness, and importance of the discussion of Comrade Kamentsev.

Since a sizeable number of deputies were not present at the sitting owing to other work commitments, it was deemed expedient to return somewhat later to the final decision on the question of V.M. Kamentsev's confirmation.

A.I. Lukyanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, took the chair following the break.

It was proposed that N.P. Laverov be appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

N.P. Laverov told deputies that he has never worked on that committee's staff before, even though he has been closely associated with its activity for the last 20 years. Answering questions, the candidate for this high-ranking position shared his opinions on the further development of Soviet science and ways to accelerate scientific and technical progress in our country, noting in the process that, if he is appointed, he would soon be ready to present a fuller and ramified program.

Speaking about the reorientation of the country's scientific and technical potential in the direction of solving the social problems accumulated in the state, N.P. Laverov expressed his belief that man and his concerns must be paramount in all scientific research. He noted that today we need a scientific and technical policy which would make it possible to more swiftly overcome the current lag in research work and take it to a modern level in line with the world's leading countries.

The main point, in his opinion, is to correctly select the priority avenues and to elaborate programs which would enable Soviet science and technology to achieve an energetic breakthrough in many spheres not by automatically copying foreign achievements but by using fundamental research and development. In this context, the contender advocated the use of credits stimulating scientific and technical development, including work with scientists from other countries. He is attracted by the idea of creating a special scientific fund which would boost the activeness of research workers, including those working in provincial higher education establishments [VUZ]. The speaker deems it possible to make energetic use of competitive selection in this process. In his view, it could be a fruitful idea to set up scientific pools, along the so-called technopolis lines. Asked when we would finally manage to catch up with advanced countries, especially Japan and the FRG, in terms of equipment and technology, the candidate pointed out that, on a number of avenues, the USSR holds a leading position in the world, but that a fundamental breakthrough can be achieved only when all reserves are fully activated and when all incentives are in operation. For the time being, the speaker admitted, we have more than enough brakes which hold us back.

Going on with his answers to questions, the contender gave his opinion on problems of rationalization activity and especially the adoption of a relevant law. Believing that this would help to combat departmental monopolism, he proposed the creation of a pool of appropriations to provide financial support for individual innovators and whole groups of rationalizers. The speaker gave special attention to the package of questions associated with the tasks of the country's computerization and the development of patent work, whose organization he described as unsatisfactory.

The candidate for the government position was asked questions on a series of specific problems. One of them concerned the utilization of solar energy in the national economy, and the speaker energetically advocated its expansion. He described as promising the technology for fruit and vegetables storage in a gaseous environment which, unfortunately, is being implemented only too slowly. N.P. Laverov dwelled in detail on the forecasting of calamities like earthquakes. He announced that there is a program and that a relevant system has been developed which is, incidentally, cheaper than its counterparts in the United States and Japan. The speaker also touched upon measures being taken to make efficient use of these forecasts.

The contender devoted a considerable part of his speech to the need to develop and improve economic methods in scientific and technical elaborations. In his words, the various moral incentives promoting enterprises' keener interest in the utilization of the latest achievements must be applied in parallel with these methods. He also described as important the problem of distributing appropriations among priority research avenues which, he believes, must be solved by setting up a special council comprising independent persons on an interdepartmental basis. Moreover, this must be done on the basis of a kind of competition between programs and topics. The speaker made some sharp statements against ossified forms, and advocated integration between science and production. He noted the need to create economically accountable scientific test sites in every sector, which would deal with the development and introduction of various ideas and the broad application of the principle of competitiveness between scientific collectives.

Replying to a question about the development of small-scale power engineering [malaya energetika], the speaker said that it is still developing only slowly, despite its promising nature. But it will become one of the main avenues in the future. He also touched upon nuclear power engineering, expressing the idea that no alternative to it is available for the time being, and the main task of scientists is to make it safe. In his opinion, it is also necessary to achieve a reduction of energy losses, which are still too high.

The speaker devoted part of his address to the deputies to answering questions concerning public education and the enhancement of returns from VUZ science and of the role played by science in the solution of ecology problems, naming ecological safety as the fundamental criterion in all research.

The discussion of N.P. Laverov's candidacy began.

The contender did not submit an analysis of the current situation as regards the implementation of the state committee's programs, Deputy V.I. Kisin remarked, and offered his own critical evaluation. In the first place, these programs are cumbersome and complex to implement, they lack a single authority in charge of all resources and potential. The committee's activity at present is largely detached from the system of the Academy of Sciences and its institutions and VUZ's. We recently started adopting the system of economically accountable relations not only inside the country but also within CEMA, and this—in the speaker's opinion—must be taken into account.

In Deputy A. Akayev's opinion, the candidate for the position under discussion ought to meet the following criteria: He ought to be a major scientist with a sound vision of long-term prospects, he ought to have experience in organizing large-scale scientific research, and he ought to be a man of firm action. Academician Laverov fully meets these criteria.

Supporting the proposed candidacy, Deputy M.M. Safin voiced a series of opinions regarding the further development of our agriculture. He said that so far we lack the necessary developments and technologies to be introduced in the national economy, and expressed regret because N.P. Laverov had said nothing on this topic in his statement. Today, the deputy remarked, agriculture urgently needs new varieties of grain and industrial crops, buckwheat, and equipment as good as that abroad.

The floor was taken by Deputy M. Shakhanov. He dwelled on ecological problems in various regions in the country. The speaker specifically emphasized that ecology is a front along which we are still suffering major defeats. For example, mathematical models for saving the Sea of Azov and Lake Baykal have been available for a long time now, but why has no such model been developed for the Aral Sea to this day? Consequently, decisions made about the Aral Sea have been hasty, and this is tantamount to building a vast plant without any working blueprints.

Supporting N.P. Laverov's candidacy, the deputy called on him to take these remarks into account during his future work.

By a majority of votes, N.P. Laverov was appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

A.I. Lukyanov announced that some current questions have arisen and they must be examined.

Prior to the amendments to the USSR Constitution, he said, there were occasions when the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium gave permission to the USSR General Prosecutor, at the latter's request, to extend the term of detention under guard of individuals accused of grave crimes when the 9-months period provided by law had expired and the investigation had not been concluded. These occasions involved the most complex group cases of embezzlement on especially grand scales, bribery, and abuses by officials.

The powers of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have now changed. But such questions arise to this day. The USSR general prosecutor, the USSR minister of internal affairs, and the chairman of the USSR KGB have approached the USSR Supreme Soviet with the request that the USSR general prosecutor be granted temporary powers to extend the term of detention under guard of the accused in some cases. This is a question of individual complex cases.

The speaker announced that, on instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Committee for Questions of Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order has examined the submission by A.Ya. Sukharev, V.V. Bakatin, and V.A. Kryuchkov.

Committee Chairman S.S. Alekseyev read a report and answered deputies' questions.

Deputies F.M. Burlatskiy, M.A. Bocharov, R.A. Medvedev, V.I. Voskoboynikov, Yu.V. Golik, S.A. Tsyplyayev, and others spoke during the debate.

In his speech, USSR General Prosecutor A.Ya. Sukharev described the cases where it has become necessary to extend the duration of investigations. It is necessary, the deputy emphasized, to elaborate a sound law—which is lacking at present—otherwise such cases may also arise in the future.

It was decided to grant a single extension of the duration of investigations in 13 cases.

The sitting also discussed other questions of current life.

The joint sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers was declared closed.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session will continue its work 3 July.

Sittings of USSR Supreme Soviet committees and of Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities commissions were held in the afternoon. Questions concerning the plans and organization of their future activity are being discussed.

4, 5 Jul Supreme Soviet Session Proceedings

18001326 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 6 Jul 89 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "At the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] After the first voting, which rejected the candidacy of V.M. Kamentsev for the post of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.I. Ryzhkov took the floor. He said that despite the voting results his opinion remains unchanged, and he believes that V.M. Kamentsev could still do fruitful work for several years in the position of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

As a USSR people's deputy, N.I. Ryzhkov has submitted an inquiry to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet regarding a statement made by Deputy A.A. Sobchak, concerning the fact that the staff headed by V.M. Kamentsev allegedly had quite a few employees who held jobs owing to blood ties. The speaker demanded that A.A. Sobchak submit a list of these people to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The chairman supported the demand of deputy N.I. Ryzhkov.

The USSR Supreme Soviet turned to an examination of the candidacies for USSR ministerial posts.

The meeting of 4 July appointed A.S. Systsov USSR minister of the aviation industry, N.A. Pugin USSR minister of automotive and agricultural machine building, V.F. Konovalov USSR minister of atomic power and industry [ministr atomnoy energetiki i promyshlennosti SSSR], K.F. Katushev USSR minister of foreign economic relations, G.A. Gabrielyants USSR minister of geology, A.N. Volkov USSR minister of civil aviation, and V.A. Bykov USSR minister of the medical industry.

Deputy Yu.A. Manayenkov responded to a statement made by deputy B.A. Yeltsin that certain managers in the republic, krays, and oblasts have personal aircraft and helicopters. He asked B.N. Yeltsin to support his opinion with specific facts.

A number of deputies demanded that A.A. Sobchak explain his statement that the staff which V.M. Kamentsev managed had quite a few employees who held jobs owing to the fact that they were relatives.

The explanation given by Deputy A.A. Sobchak did not satisfy the deputies. In this connection, there was a serious discussion at the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet about the nature and tone of the discussions and about certain procedural questions.

* * *

Moscow, the Kremlin, the auditorium of the Supreme Soviet session, 5 July, 1000 hours. Chairman A.I. Lukyanov opens the regular joint meeting of the chambers.

The deputies continue to examine the question about the personal staff of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A proposal is made to appoint S.V. Kolpakov USSR minister of metallurgy [ministr metallurgii SSSR].

S.V. Kolpakov is given the floor for a report on the state of affairs in the metallurgical industry and to answer questions from the deputies. After the integration of both ministries, he reported, the metallurgical complex includes 22 sub-branches, about 2,000 enterprises, and organizations in various regions. The industry employs 2.7 million persons, and the annual volume of production amounts to R77 billion.

Since 1986 it has been possible to put a stop to unfavorable trends, ensure the fulfillment of plans, and stabilize the financial situation, the candidate noted. However, the importance of metallurgy for the Soviet economy requires further radical changes. First and foremost, serious wear and tear on fixed capital requires an accelerated reconstruction and technical reequipping of a majority of the enterprises. It is necessary to eliminate defects that have occurred and to raise the importance of sheet rolling and quality types of metals, which will make it possible to improve economic performance substantially, and which will have an effect on the quality of production of machine building and other important industries. With the help of science, it is planned to modernize technological processes and to introduce cost accounting on a broad scale. Starting in 1991, plans call for a comprehensive reinvigoration of metallurgy, which will facilitate improvement of its results significantly.

It is not possible to manage such an enormous system with old methods. It is planned in the future to increase the independence and responsiblity of the enterprises themselves, to establish concerns and associations, and to switch individual plants to a lease contract.

Deputies A.N. Penyagin, A.F.Kasyanov, V.Ya. Medikov, A.V. Grib, V.A. Nozdrya, V.A. Yarin, V.A. Chelyshev, and K.Z. Romazanov took part in the discussions on S.V. Kolpakov's candidacy.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appointed S.V. Kolpakov USSR minister of metallurgy.

Considering that many deputies have expressed a desire to voice their opinions on candidates under consideration, the chairman asked that attention be concentrated on the main thing—an assessment of the personalities of aspirants and their programs—and that specific questions that have a regional character be left for resolution during the course of work.

Yu.M. Volmer was presented for confirmation as USSR minister of the maritime fleet.

Yu.M. Volmer briefly outlined his program for the future activity of the branch. He said that the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet is charged with satisfying the needs of the national economy in the transport of cargo in inland and coastal waters and the transport of import-export cargo and passengers. In spite of the fact that one-fourth of the vessels operating today are more than 20 years old and are subject to being written off, it has recently been possible to delay the rate of obsolescence of the fleet somewhat. Special attention will be devoted in the future to supplement it with passenger ships, timber carriers, and salvage ships.

The speaker reported that measures have been undertaken in the branch to strengthen discipline, to orient the collectives toward end results, and to master economic accountability. This made it possible to prepare for the transition to work under conditions of currency self-financing. In the future, he emphasized, it is entirely possible that the maritime fleet will function in a fiscal form of mutual relations with the state budget and local administrative organs.

The speaker further touched on the outlook for increasing the shipment of cargo of foreign owners for the purpose of obtaining freely convertibile currency. The leasing of ships will receive a special place in the future activity of the ministry.

Remarks and proposals were directed at the aspirant by Deputies I.P. Zelinskiy, V.A. Shekhovtsov, and V.A. Tetenov.

A decision was made to appoint Yu.M. Volmer USSR minister of the maritime fleet.

It was proposed that consideration be given to the candidacy of B.M. Belousov, who was recommended for the post of USSR minister of the defense industry.

B.M. Belousov took the floor. He said that after careful study a fundamental concept of work was prepared for the industry. Its realization will make it possible to utilize the positive result of the integration of the two former ministries to the maximum and to prevent losses from the administrative reorganization.

The most important point of this concept is to provide the USSR Armed Forces, according to the principle of reasonable sufficiency, armaments and combat equipment on the basis of the latest achievements in science and technology, organization of production, and high quality. He said that there is a simultaneous commitment to work jointly with the Ministry of Defense to develop and implement a plan for the utilization of combat equipment taken from weaponry for the needs of the national economy.

It is necessary to establish and to maintain the mobilization capacity of the industry in a state of combat readiness and, parallel with this, to look into questions concerning the conversion of defense production. In doing this, it is planned to reduce significantly the proportion of special equipment in the overall volume of production, increasing by several times the output of machines and equipment for the needs of health services, light and food industries, trade and public eating facilities, and also for the production of consumer goods.

It is intended to give serious attention to questions of the social impact of enterprises of the industry, observance of safety techniques, and the resolution of worsening ecological problems.

The candidate said that the key to the systematic and stable development of the industry is a comprehensive shift to new conditions of management and a widespread introduction of leasing. This will also make it possible to retain the industry's existing highly qualified cadres.

B.M. Belousov was appointed USSR minister of the defense industry by a majority of votes.

The question of the appointment of O.N. Shishkin as USSR minister of general machine building was presented for consideration by the deputies.

The chairman gave the floor to O.N. Shishkin. The speaker emphasized that one of the main tasks confronting the industry today is the maintenance of strategic parity under conditions of reasonable sufficiency and a 50-percent reduction in armaments. It is necessary to ensure an asymmetric version of counteraction to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative and, in so doing, not to permit the militarization of outer space. The speaker came out for more active participation by enterprises of the industry in commercial flights of spacecraft.

Touching on questions of conversion, the speaker indicated ways of linking the industry to the resolution of complicated social tasks. He talked about specific examples of participation by enterprises of the ministry in various programs that facilitate the use of space launches to meet the needs of the people. Deputies P.M. Klishuk and Ye.N. Auelbekov shared their views on the candidacy for the position of minister of general machine building and the state of affairs in the industry.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appointed O.N. Shishkin USSR minister of general machine building.

N.S. Konarev was recommended for the position of USSR minister of railways. He was invited to the rostrum to present a brief outline of his concept of the ministry's activity.

N.S. Konarev analyzed the state of affairs in the industry in detail. A 4-million-strong army of railroad workers, he noted, is working with great effort and responsibility to

fulfill important national economic tasks. Railroads today involve the transport of freight and passengers, the operation of 32 lines, 160 divisions, 11,000 stations, 13 subway systems, 104 plants, a large number of hospitals, out-patient clinics, child welfare institutions, schools, higher educational institutions, and technical secondary schools. There are 60,000 trains running simultaneously. Last year, 9.2 billion passengers and 4.1 billion tons of freight were transported.

For decades, the candidate continued, the condition of the railroads worsened. Much has been done in the 3 years of the 5-year plan, and the situation has improved somewhat. However, things are not completely satisfactory. What is disturbing first and foremost is the condition of the material-technical base, the inadequacy of capital investments, and a shortage of practically all components that are necessary for the railroads. Meanwhile, with a length that represents 12 percent of the world index, the volume of transport of the Soviet railroads exceeds half of all transport in the world.

A prepared program for the radical reconstruction and modernization of railroads has not been adopted yet. It is urgently necessary to get moving on this question. He said that we should quickly utilize the achievements of science and technology, concentrate efforts on the fulfillment of planned tasks, increase the living standard of railroad employees, strengthen discipline, and improve traffic safety and service efficiency.

Deputies V.I. Kolesnikov, S.L. Kharif, S.I. Matveychuk, S.V. Boykov, A.P. Orekhov, A.A. Sapegin, L.I. Matyukhin, S.N. Khadzhiyev, A.A. Genchev, and others took part in assessing the business and organizational qualities of the proposed candidacy and the state of affairs in the industry. Sharp criticism of the aspirant could be heard in the speeches of the deputies, and doubt was expressed that the aspirant was capable of resolving important tasks confronting the ministry.

By a majority vote, the USSR Supreme Soviet turned down the candidacy of N.S. Konarev. A break was declared in the work of the session, during which the USSR People's Deputies said farewell to A.A. Gromyko.

The chairman reported that telegrams were received by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet from workers who believe that the burial of A.A. Gromyko, an important statesman, in Novodevichiy Cemetery is intolerable.

An explanation was given in this connection that the decision on the burial of A.A. Gromyko in Novodevichiy Cemetery was made at the request of the widow and the entire family of the deceased.

5 Jul Supreme Soviet Session Proceedings

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[Excerpts of TASS article: "At the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] (Continued from page 1.) N.S. Konarev examined the state of affairs in the industry in detail. An army of 4 million railroad workers, he noted, is working with great effort and responsibility on the fulfillment of important national economic tasks. The railroads today represent the transportation of freight and passengers, the operation of 82 lines, 160 divisions, 11,000 stations, 13 subway systems, 104 plants, a large number of hospitals, outpatient clinics, children's welfare institutions, schools, VUZ's [higher educational institutions] and technical secondary schools. About 80,000 trains are en route simultaneously. Last year 9.2 billion passengers and 4.1 billion tons of freight were transported.

For decades, the candidate continued, the condition of the railroads has been worsening. Much has been done during the 3 years of the 5-year plan, and the situation has improved somewhat. However, things are not completely satisfactory. What is most disturbing is the condition of the material and technical base, the inadequacy of capital investment, and a shortage of practically all components that a railroad needs. A prepared program for a radical reconstruction and modernization of railroads has not been approved yet. It is urgently necessary to get moving.

Participants in an assessment of the business and organizational qualities of the proposed candidacy and the state of affairs in the branch were V.I. Kolesnikov, S.L. Kharif, S.I. Matveychuk, S.V. Boykov, A.P. Orekhov, A.A. Sapegin, L.I. Matyukhin, S.N. Khadzhiev, A.A. Genchev, and others. The speeches of the deputies resounded with a sharp criticism directed at the aspirant, and doubt was expressed as to whether he was capable of resolving the important tasks that confronted the ministry.

The candidacy of N.S. Konarev was voted down by a majority of votes of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A break was declared in the work of the session, during which the USSR People's Deputies said farewell to A.A. Gromyko.

The chairman reports the arrival of telegrams addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet from workers who believe that the burial of A.A. Gromyko—an important statesman—in Novodevichiy Cemetary is intolerable.

An explanation is given in this connection that the decision on the burial of A.A. Gromyko in Novodevichiy Cemetary was made at the request of the widow and the entire family of the deceased.

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After the break, the deputies continued the discussion on the question of the personal staff of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It is proposed that the candidacy of V.I. Shimko for the post of USSR Minister of the Radio Industry be considered.

V.I. Shimko goes to the rostrum. He said that under conditions of a new defensive doctrine, the significance of radioelectronic systems is growing constantly. Not one service of the armed forces can do without equipment that the Ministry of the Radio Industry produces.

The speaker touched on problems on whose solution collectives of the industry are working. He believes that an increase in the effectiveness of the utilization of allocated resources will facilitate the development of the kinds of systems and complexes that will meet not only today's needs, but also needs in the distant future.

In doing this, the speaker opined that it is important to reduce the period for creating models of new equipment and to be successful in cutting their cost. It is also necessary to unify technical resources in order to be able to utilize them not only in the armed forces, but also in the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the weather service, and other industries of the national economy. For example, the landing system developed in enterprises of the ministry for the reusable "Buran" spacecraft could be completely adapted for all-weather landing systems of various types of aircraft.

The candidate to the post of USSR minister devoted a considerable part of his speech to questions of conversion.

Taking part in the debates on the proposed candidacy were deputies V.A. Labunov, Z.K. Mateushuk, V.S. Podziruk, and Ye.P. Velikhov.

V.I. Shimko is appointed USSR Minister of the Radio Industry.

A proposal is introduced to consider the candidacy of N.I. Kotlyar who is recommended by the USSR Council of Ministers for the position of USSR Minister of the Fish Industry.

N.I. Kotlyar is invited to the rostrum. Laying out his program, the speaker cited a further increase in the contribution of the industry to the realization of the Food Program as being among the key tasks of the industry at the current stage. What is needed for this, in particular, is a significant growth in processing capacity, a substantial renovation of the fishing fleet, and an improvement in its technical equipment. There has to be a resolution of many legal, political, and commercial problems associated with a strengthening of the Soviet fishing fleet in the regions of the world's oceans that are rich in products, and an increase in fish hatching in internal reservoirs.

The improvement of the structure of the administration of the branch, its decentralization, and the introduction of economic methods of management are an important task. This work has already been started, but it is still going too slowly.

The candidate indicated the necessity to improve the conditions of labor and everyday living of the seamen and their families.

N.I. Kotlyar answered questions from the deputies.

Critical remarks and considerations about ways to better the operation of the branch were expressed by deputies V.V. Kosygin, V.V. Svatkovskiy, O.M. Yegorov, and A.N. Yablokov.

N.I. Kotlyar is appointed USSR Minister of the Fish Industry.

The candidacy of V.G. Chirskov, recommended for the post of USSR Minister of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, is submitted to the deputies for consideration. The floor is given to V.G. Chirskov to lay out the program of activity for the industry.

The speaker acknowledged that a lot of critical remarks are being made about the industry that he represents. Believing them to be valid, the candidate dwelt on ways to remove them. In particular, he noted the necessity to accelerate economic reform in the branch, to improve the organizational structure, to develop leases and cooperatives, and to eliminate low profit production.

The speaker cited an active struggle against poor economic management among resources. In his opinion, a cut of R1 billion can be made right now in above-norm reserves of material resources.

In the view of the candidate to a USSR ministerial post, it is possible to significantly overfulfill the 5-year plan for the introduction of day schools, children's welfare institutions, hospitals, and clinics, and to reorient the industry in the direction of a more energetic fulfillment of social programs.

The speaker also dwelt on questions of ecology. He admitted that it is necessary to bring order to this area. He noted that the program developed in the industry will make it possible to raise ecological policy to a new level.

The discussion of the proposed candidacy and the problems associated with the construction enterprises of the petroleum and gas industry was participated in by deputies I.I. Misuna, R.P. Rugin, N.N. Vorontsov, M.M. Safin, B.N. Nikolskiy, V.I. Kisin, and B.N. Yeltsin.

Serious remarks were made during the discussions concerning the candidate and the branch he heads, and specific proposals were made.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appoints V.G. Chirskov USSR Minister of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Enterprises.

It is proposed that the deputies appoint I.V. Koksanov to the post of USSR Minister of the Shipbuilding Industry.

The chairman invites the candidate to the staff of the USSR Government to the rostrum.

Laying out the program of work for the forthcoming years and responding to questions of the deputies, I.V. Koksanov, in particular, reported that, along with strictly shipbuilding enterprises of the industry, there is production of machines and equipment, instruments, technological lines for the medical and food industries, and for trade and the agrarian sector. The production of consumer goods is increasing—in the years 1989-1990 alone, it will increase by 40 percent.

The candidate noted that in the short term it will be necessary to fully support the defensive potential of the country. The basis for fulfilling the outlined plans is the broad introduction of a new economic management mechanism in shipbuilding construction. Therefore, it is necessary to expand cost accounting and to introduce leasing on a wider scale.

With respect to the accidents that took place recently in the Navy, I.V. Koksanov talked about what is being done to improve the viability of ships and vessels.

Deputy V.A. Opolinskiy made remarks and proposals on the subject under discussion.

By a majority vote, I.V. Koksanov is appointed USSR Minister of the Shipbuilding Industry.

The question of the appointment of V.A. Brezhnev to the post of USSR Minister of Transport Construction is submitted for review by the session.

It is suggested that V.A. Brezhnev lay out the concept of the future activity of the industry.

Explaining that transport builders are charged with building railroads and motor vehicle roads, bridges, subways, and other important facilities, the speaker reported that the industry is operating in a stable way. He cited data that attest to this. Now the labor collectives of the ministry are executing work with their own forces in the sum of more than R7 billion.

Concerning internal problems of the industry, the speaker noted that the most acute problems are in the social sphere. It was long thought that our way of life, he indicated, is nomadic, with all of the consequences that issue therefrom. Now the rate of construction of housing is increasing.

One of the bottlenecks in the industry is the so-called "incomplete job." The way out of the situation that has developed is an aggressive shift to self-financing and self-support. One and a half years work on this scheme has already brought positive results. A program has been developed to achieve the highest world level in the development of technology of transport construction.

Deputies G. Pallayev and N.F. Baleshev expressed opinions on the state of affairs in the ministry.

V.A. Brezhnev is appointed USSR Minister of Transport Construction.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is adopting a decree on additional selections of a group of deputies for the staff of committees of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the transfer of individual deputies from one commission to another.

The deputies discussed certain questions of a procedural nature.

A group of deputies made an inquiry with respect to the incident that occurred on 4 July involving a Soviet military aircraft. Information on this question was provided by Colonel General B.A. Omelichev, first deputy to the chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces.

The joint meeting of the chambers was declared adjourned.

The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will continue its work on 6 July.

IZVESTIYA Reviews Government Formation Process

PM1307140989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 89 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[V. Dolganov, I. Korolkov, M. Kushtapin, R. Lynev, A. Plutnik, and V. Shchepotkin report: "Competence Is Highly Valued Today. IZVESTIYA's Special Correspondents Report From the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 11 and 12 July, the USSR Supreme Soviet appointed Ministers K.Z. Terekh, Yu.K. Semenov, and V.F. Yakovlev and State Committee Chairmen V.V. Sychev, B.L. Tolstykh, Yu.A. Izrael, and V.M. Serov.

It seems only yesterday that we all were convinced that the State Committee for Hydrometeorology had been assigned a rather modest role in the system of our ministries and departments. But the situation has changed radically today. Convincing proof of this is the unprecedented lengthy and sharp discussion on Yu.A.

Izrael, candidate for the position of leader of this department, which began at the USSR Supreme Soviet's 11 July evening session and continued at the 12 July morning sitting.

What was the cause of such a high degree of demandingness by deputies? Perhaps it was primarily the political renewal of society, as a result of which much that was underrated yesterday proves to be of strategic importance today, including ecological conditions in the country and the ability to realistically appraise the situation and to forecast the possible consequences of unwise and unskillful economic management. This is why this problem and, naturally, the contender's personality, his civic stance, and his professional training provided the topic of a complex and principled conversation, in the course of which the pointer of evaluations vacillated sharply between one extreme and the other, wavering between unconditional support and totally critical rejection.

But the debate began later. At the start of the Supreme Soviet joint session, A.I. Lukyanov, who was in the chair, read a letter received by the country's Supreme Soviet from the Committee of Soldiers' and Sailors' Mothers. The mothers expressed gratitude to the deputies for the decision to discharge into the reserve students from higher education establishments who were doing their compulsory service. You need have no doubts that the 175,000 students demobilized ahead of time will swell the ranks of perestroyka enthusiasts. As a sign of gratitude, the women sent two huge bouquets of roses to members of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

An atmosphere of application and businesslike demandingness again descended on the hall just a few minutes later. This time Yu.A. Izrael brought maps, diagrams, and folders when he mounted the rostrum. He was due to answer questions asked the previous evening. These questions focused mainly on two hot spots of ecological tension: Chernobyl and the Aral Sea.

Speaking about the Aral Sea, the contender reminded deputies that the origins of its misfortunes go back to the early sixties, when a decision was made (true enough, Yu.A. Izrael did not say by whom) to intensify the development of a single crop—cotton. Consequently, the area under irrigation expanded each year until it reached 7 million hectares. The sharp rise in water consumption for this purpose and the irrational and wasteful use of water brought the Aral Sea to the brink of ecological catastrophe. This was why a number of deputies voiced the idea of the need to recognize this region as a national disaster zone.

But perhaps the most intense discussion developed around Chernobyl. Describing the exchange of opinions that took place, Deputy Yu.N. Shcherbak said: "We are watching the unfolding of a political drama of the 20th century —we see how complex and ambiguous everything is."

Deputies wanted to find out about the role played by Yu.A. Izrael and the department he heads in briefing the leadership of the country and of three republics—the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic—on the extent of environmental pollution resulting from the Chernobyl accident, about the contender's stance and his behavior during those tragic days (Yu.A. Izrael spent a long time at the epicenter of events), and about the possibility of improving work by combining all organs engaged in ecological monitoring under the leadership of one of the USSR Council of Ministers' deputy chairmen.

Voting began after a lengthy discussion. There were 422 registered deputies that took part. By a majority of votes (294 for, 86 against, and 42 abstentions), Yu.A. Izrael was appointed chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology.

The morning sitting then went on to discuss V.M. Serov's candidacy for the position of chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction. By a majority of votes, he was appointed leader of this committee.

...We broke off our reportage on the USSR Supreme Soviet's 11 July morning session at the point of sharp and emotional discussion of K.Z. Terekh's candidacy for the position of USSR minister of trade. Let us remind readers that, prior to this, E.K. Pervyshin had been appointed USSR minister of communications. He, just like K.Z. Terekh, had to cope with a real barrage of questions from the people's deputies. Even so, the contender for the position of trade minister perhaps had a more difficult time. In our view, he largely had only himself to blame for this.

The candidate's statement did not contain a constructive program for a way out of the situation now prevailing in the trade department. He mainly listed the evils of commodity shortages that the country's market is experiencing and which are well known to us all. Something else was also clearly visible in K.Z. Terekh's statement: He was trying to protect the sector from deputies' critical "fire" and to present matters as if "the reputation of trade has declined owing to causes beyond trade workers' control." This was pointed out specifically by Deputy V.A. Shapovalenko, who suggesed that perestroyka in the trade sphere had not even started yet. Abuses, rudeness, inattention to purchasers, and other chronic diseases in this department, he said, are not the exception but the norm of the trade sector's mutual relations with consumers. How can many trade workers afford a life of luxury on their small wages? Who are the ultimate consumers of goods tucked away in warehouses, goods which ordinary purchasers either have not seen for a long time or have never seen in their lives? How come goods that are really scarce end up on the "black market"? V.A. Shapovalenko went to the point: K.Z. Terekh's previous work as minister of trade gave no reason to hope that the situation would be remedied in the coming years.

Deputy I.A. Andreyeva backed this opinion by specifically saying: It is impossible to appoint to this office someone suggesting the program that this candidate has presented. The minister must be an expert capable of proposing a revolutionary program of radical measures to improve the health of trade which, in the deputy's words, is the area of our society with the largest potential for crime.

Deputies V.V. Yakushkin, V.N. Stepanov, and some others spoke in support of K.Z. Terekh. But even they sharply criticized trade. For example, Deputy A.A Sobchak said that we all expect the ministry to play a fundamentally new role in the country's economy. Nonetheless, A.A. Sobchak proposed that deputies vote for K.Z. Terekh, noting reliability, honesty, competence, and conscientiousness among his other qualities. His view was shared by M.N. Moskalik, V.I. Gross, N.N. Engver, V.I. Samarin, A.I. Dubko, and other deputies who spoke.

This evidently had its effect. Only 5 deputies voted against K.Z. Terekh's candidacy and 16 abstained.

The competence of candidates on that day also helped the other contenders for high-ranking leadership positions in the country's government. Yu.K. Semenov, candidate for the position of USSR minister of power and electrification, outlined a very modern, precise, and profoundly thought out concept of the future activity and development of one of the national economy's most important sectors.

What is needed to create a reliable power supply potential? How to arrive at an acceptable ratio of nuclear, hydroelectric, and thermal power stations? How are ecological problems to be solved in this process? During his 15-minute statement, Yu.K. Semenov gave precise and well-informed answers to these and many other questions. The ministry, he noted, intends to abandon the building of major hydroelectric power stations on flat land and will be giving the most serious attention to safety at nuclear power stations. The part of his statement where he spoke about changes in the ministry's functions and the restructuring of its work were very important for deputies.

Deputies A. Akayev, P.A. Druz, S.Ya. Lashchenov, V.I. Vidiker, N.S. Sazonov, and B.I. Oleynik took part in the discussion of the candidacy.

By a majority of votes, Yu.K. Semenov was appointed USSR minister of power and electrification.

A.I. Lukyanov, who also chaired the two chambers' 11 July evening session, opened the session with an announcement that pleased not only the deputies but also many, many of our other compatriots. A number of deputies, he said, raised at the session the question of relieving students drafted in 1986-1988 of army service. The government had thoroughly studied this question.

N.I. Ryzhkov, who was given the floor, submitted on behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers for examination by people's deputies a draft resolution on discharging from active military service some categories of servicemen doing compulsory service. Nikolay Ivanovich announced that there were 175,700 servicemen in the Armed Forces and other categories of troops from among students called up in the last few years. Once this category is discharged into the reserve, the numerical strength of the army's corps of enlisted men and NCO's would fall by just 4.8 percent. In exchange, thousands of young people would be able to resume their studies in the next few months.

The announcement was welcomed with approval. It was amazing that, given the overwhelming majority of deputies voting to adopt the resolution, five voted against it and three abstained. Never mind, everyone is entitled to his opinion. Like, for example, the defense minister who only 1 week ago claimed that it was altogether impossible to effect this cutback and that it would produce an irreparable decline in our army's combat readiness.

We asked Doctor of Biological Sciences N.N. Vorontsov, USSR people's deputy and chief scientific associate of the USSR Academy of Sciences Developmental Biology Institute, to comment on this event.

"The point about struggling for the demobilization of students," he said, "figured in most deputies' election campaign programs. Indeed, we are not so rich as to be able to afford army service at the expense of the quality of knowledge and competence of future specialists. That is why deputies worked on the government's draft resolution with keen interest and efficiency at the sitting of the Committee for Science, Public Education, Culture, and Upbringing, which examined it yesterday. I must admit that each and every one of us would like voters to perceive the tangible fruit of the deputies' activity as soon as possible."

Following this, the session resumed the examination of candidacies for membership of the government. Next in line was Doctor of Juridical Sciences Professor V.F. Yakovlev, a well-known legal expert who until recently was director of a major scientific institute and who is candidate for minister of justice. A newcomer to government circles, he nonetheless clearly formulated his perception of the tasks and functions of the country's Ministry of Justice in today's conditions. It is incumbent on the ministry to become the working organ in shaping a rule-of-law state.

We must learn to run society through the law, whereas hitherto we have clearly leaned toward running it by edict, V.F. Yakovlev noted. And he explained this statement as follows: Today the law in the management system is applied in just 1 case out of 100, and in all other cases life is regulated by a flood of delegated legislative acts. It is necessary to stop the mechanism of departmental law-making, the deputy stressed.

Power will have to be clearly divided into legislative, executive, and judicial. The contender's program laid special emphasis on the creation of legal foundations for economic life, which is also fettered by obsolete norms and instructions today. As regards citizens' political and civil rights and freedoms, V.F. Yakovlev noted: It is not enough just to recognize and proclaim these rights; it is necessary to have a mechanism ensuring that they are rigorously exercised.

A considerable part of the candidate's program dealt with courts and judges and the creation of conditions for the legal and material independence of this category of workers, which numbers 15,000.

The acuteness of today's situation in the legal system was reflected in the questions asked of the candidate and their nature: about the legality of strikes as a form for resolving labor conflicts; about differentiated tax rates for cooperatives depending on the nature of their activity; about the legal basis of interethnic relations. Deputy Yu.D. Chernichenko asked whether a Land Law could be adopted already this year. The contender replied that it is necessary to improve both land and property legislation. Incidentally, he was perfectly confident also when he answered the other questions.

This was the umpteenth time that day that we saw for ourselves how important it is for a modern leader to be competent and to have more than just a "paper" knowledge of his job. Proof of this was also offered by the discussion of V.F. Yakovlev's candidacy which, thanks to the weighty program proposed by the candidate, turned into an objective discussion on law and rights which is badly needed by our society.

In her speech Deputy V.I. Semenko, chairman of Ivanovo Oblast Court, developed the topic of the courts' and judges' professionalism and independence, which is so close to her heart. Who benefits from their humiliating position and their weakness today? The state? Honest workers? No, the corrupt elements and bribe-takers. Unless the situation is urgently remedied, the next elections for people's judges will further weaken this important link in the protection of man, the state, and society. This idea was actively backed by Deputy N.I. Ignatovich who proposed that, in order to ensure greater independence of judicial organs, the Ministry of Justice be taken out of the government setup and perhaps made subordinate to the law alone. Deputy A.A. Denisov raised the question of the militia's status and suggested the restructuring of its structure from military to civilian lines.

Here is a curious detail: These and other statements were addressed not so much to the candidate for the position of minister but to the entire membership of the USSR Supreme Soviet which, in the near future, will be called upon to discuss and adopt a series of laws regulating various aspects of our society's life. By means of his program V.F. Yakovlev—whose recommendation for the office of minister was unanimous and made by acclamation (a rare occasion in our times)—offered a starting point for serious reflection on the future of society as a whole and of each and every one of us. Such reflection ran through the speech by Deputy B.I. Oleynik, who called on the USSR Supreme Soviet "to set aside the blatant trial cases for nationalism held during the Brezhnev-Suslov era and to rehabilitate people who suffered in the conditions of illegality."

The session then moved on to discuss candidates for the positions of chairmen of USSR state committees.

Given the acute problem of the quality of output produced by Soviet industry, it was reasonable to assume that the discussion of the candidate for the position of chairman of the USSR State Committee for Output Quality Control and Standards would be exceptionally acute. Let us say right away that this did not prove so. Not because the deputies were too lenient toward the contender. The "culprit" was the candidate himself, V.V. Sychev. That was indeed an occasion to recall time and again the level of a modern leader's knowledge and potential, his ability to perceive and competently resolve his sector's problems.

V.V. Sychev perceives as a paramount task the creation of an efficient system of quality control in the country, based on economic methods and having a clearly social orientation. The consumers must be involved in this work and they must have the final say. It is necessary to create and develop a system of reliable evaluation of output quality by tests, attestation, and certification. There is also a need for a legal system laying down the rights and obligations of developers, output producers, and consumers.

The main questions asked of the candidate focused around state acceptance. Understandably: Being a method of noneconomic coercion, it failed to justify the hopes pinned on it and has been sharply criticized recently.

Deputies N.N. Engver, V.Ye. Kurtashin, and S.Yu. Kudarauskas spoke in support of the deputy.

The session appointed V.V. Sychev chairman of the USSR State Committee for Output Quality Control and Standards with three votes against and seven abstentions.

The deputies began to look weary when it came to discussing the candidacy of B.L. Tolstykh for the office of chairman of the USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science. The discussion proceeded without the customary activeness, there were only a few sharp questions, and only one deputy spoke. He was I.M. Bogdanov, a teacher from Gorkiy, who seriously criticized the quality of Soviet-made computer equipment: It breaks down in just 2-3 weeks when used in schools. Yu.A. Ryzhov, chairman of the USSR

Supreme Soviet Committee for Science, Public Education, Culture, and Upbringing, addressed session participants with a brief speech in support of the candidate.

The result of the voting was a majority in favor with 14 abstentions. There were no votes against on that occasion.

Deputies lost their feeling of fatigue when they started discussing the candidacy of Yu.A. Izrael, currently chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology. The contender vigorously outlined the program and prospects for this organization's future activity, and complained about the press which, he said, is firing an unjustifiably large quantity of critical arrows at him, especially in connection with events at Chernobyl and in the territories which suffered through the nuclear power station accident. But the very first questions showed that this would not be a calm and smooth discussion. A conflict developed mainly around the issue of how fully and promptly the inhabitants of oblasts and rayons which suffered were informed of the radiation danger hanging over them. Representatives of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, the Ukraine, and Belorussia wanted their questions answered as precisely and as clearly as possible.

The opinion of very many session participants was summed up by Deputy V.A. Ivashkov, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: It is necessary to most thoroughly investigate the proposed candidacy and the activity of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology following the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident. People expect truthful and accurate information. It will take time to clarify all the circumstances, and therefore the discussion should be postponed until the next day. This proposal was supported without a single objection.

Having discussed a series of miscellaneous questions in conclusion, the participants in the USSR Supreme Soviet session ended the 11 July evening sitting.

Further Reportage on Strikes, Negotiations

Ryzhkov, Miners Hold Discussion

LD2507193489 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1810 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul (TASS)—In Moscow today there was a meeting between Nikolay Ryzhkov, USSR chairman of the Council of Ministers, and representatives of strike committees of the Pechora coal basin and also of pits of Pavolograd town in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast.

They discussed questions of improving the organization of production and work, and normalization of miners' living conditions. The workers sharply ciritized obsolete methods of planning, unstable material and technical supplies, and drew attention to the need for a radical change in the system of running enterprises in the industry. They also said that in many instances it would have been possible to avoid the strikes had there existed an effective mechanism and legal basis for solving collective labor conflicts.

The demands of the miners of various coal basins coincide in many ways, noted Nikolay Ryzhkov, and this confirms that despite special features of the various coal mining regions, there exist common serious problems in the industry. As was already noted at meetings with representatives of miners in Moscow and locally, government decisions on the questions raised by them will apply to the whole industry, that is equally to the Kuzbass, Karaganda, the Donbass, Vorkuta, and other coal and shale basins. At the same time, the decisions will also reflect the specific features of each of them.

At present the government, with the participation of representatives of the miners' strike committees, is working out the positions set out in the protocols on agreed measures (?prescribed) by those committees and by commissions of the USSR Council of Ministers and All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and is preparing an appropriate decision. It is intended to complete this work in early August.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, having noted the great significance of the coal industry for ensuring the vital activity of the country's entire national economic complex, stressed the urgent need for a speedy cessation to the strikes. He highly assessed the level of organization and conscientiousness being displayed everywhere by the work forces of the Kuznetsk and Karaganda basins who have started work, and also that of an increasing number of pits of the Donbass who have stopped their strikes.

Taking part in the meeting were Lev Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Aleksandr Korkin, first deputy minister of the coal industry; and a number of USSR people's deputies.

Commentary on Ryzhkov Discussion

LD2507221889 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Commentator Aleksandr Krutov, identified by caption] Good evening, comrades. The mines and coalfaces are coming back to life at last. But how difficult it all is! Difficult for everybody! I was present at two meetings that Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov had with representatives of strike committees. You have just seen the result of the meeting with the Donetsk miners. Today, he talked to the miners of Vorkuta, Inta, and Pavlograd. You know, the most alarming thing, in my view, in the situation that has developed is the fact that people have become tired of believing. They have become tired of believing the promises, the resolutions, and the decisions that remain unfulfilled for years. They have become tired of believing their leaders, trade union

officials, and the local party and soviet authorities. [video shows Krutov speaking to camera; a meeting in progress; Ryzhkov sitting at the head of a long table] They have simply become tired of waiting for the changes, and for that reason decided on extreme measures.

[L.I. Kovalskiy, Inta, identified by caption] We have recognized that the government is for perestroyka and that people, all the workers, are for perestroyka. Between us is a stratum of various people; some may help, others do not want to help, or are applying the brakes. We have decided to pressure them into starting to work for perestroyka. [video shows Kovalskiy speaking to camera—he is one of those shown at the meeting; video shows more scenes of the meeting]

[Krutov] Just look at what is happening. Through strikes, people want to speed up reform. What are they demanding? Economic independence for enterprises; the rejection of planning from what has been achieved; payment according to labor for everyone, including manual and office workers; the opportunity to manage their own income and above-plan output and to prune the management apparatus; a social policy put into effect by deeds rather than just words; pensions and leave according to one's work and a review of Arctic circle allowances and performance indicators; trade unions that are not appendages of management, but real defenders of the workers; and organs of power that do not contain functionaries, but people who enjoy the trust of the masses. All current policies are directed toward that, it is just that they are being implemented so slowly. Of course, strikes are not the best means of solving our problems. The miners themselves recognize this.

[N.V. Belobranin, shaft sinker, Pavlodar, identified by caption] May God grant that such a thing should not happen again, of course, at any time, because the country has suffered enormous losses from this strike, and that there should not be any strikes, not just in the coal industry, but in other sectors as well. A law on strikes must be adopted as soon as possible. It must be adopted so that, before going to the top if questions cannot be resolved locally, before taking that exterme step, a warning is given. [camera shows belobranin; more meeting scenes]

[Krutov] The conversation lasted for 2 hours. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov stressed once again that all the measures already taken or planned to resolve the miners' problems apply to all regions and to all miners. All matters affecting the government will be reflected in 9 days in a special decision. The miners' representatives can judge in advance whether it matches up to their demands. As for the matters affecting the Supreme Soviet, it too will consider the issues on which legislation is required. [camera shows Ryzhkov]

[Begin recording] [Ryzhkov] If I append my signature to a document, I am obliged to implement it. It is my duty to do so. Do you understand? It is my duty to do so, but, before signing, I must think about it 10 times. It is my duty to do that, too. So, if we sign, we will, of course, do all this. [video cuts to another scene of Ryzhkov at meeting]

Of course, the country's economic position is very difficult, very serious. You realize yourselves that if we are to tackle the mass of problems that has accumulated in our country—and you have seen that, during the congress and the session of the Supreme Soviet, one problem or another has been raised all the time—[words indistinct] of vast problems. The villagers stand up and say listen, give us our dues. We are in such a state, with health care and so on. In other words, a tremendous number of problems have accumulated in the union, in the country. To tackle them, it is, of course, necessary to have, as they say, or rather to create national wealth. It alone can solve them. We must unite to tackle the common tasks facing the national economy and our people. We need to do a great deal. [end recording]

[Announcer] The meeting was attended by Comrade Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Korkin, USSR first deputy minister of the coal industry; and USSR people's deputies, Comrades Vuychitskiy, Kurochka, Lushnikov, and Maksimov.

Donetsk Miners End Strike 25 Jul

LD2507171789 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Donetsk July 25 TASS—Miners in Donetsk region, central part of the Donetsk coal basin, stopped their strike in the morning today following the return from Moscow of strike leader Alexey Bokarev who told the miners that Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov assured him, with the approval of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, that the miners' demands would be met.

Work resumed at all the collieries of the region's production amalgamations except one. The latest reports say that 150,000 tonnes of coal has already been mined. Pickets have been removed from warehouses, coal stored there since before the strike is being shipped to numerous consumers on a regular basis.

It will take time to restore the normal operating rhythm at the mines as not all striking committees had taken care to keep the equipment of Donbass super-deep mines in working condition during stoppages. The majority of miners, however, had shown discipline and high sense of responsibility in forming special groups to advance the face and keep up the deriving. Due to this, coal mining could be restarted at once.

Miners are supported in their efforts by railroad workers who ensure timely supply of empties and expedite deliveries of coal to power plants, coke factories, metallurgical plants and the population.

Strike committees at mines and in cities have not terminated their activity. They keep under their strict supervision the implementation of the agreement with the government commission and contribute to the switchover to full economic autonomy of the mines as well as to improvements in the social sphere and the observance of favourable terms for miners.

Donetsk Miners Interviewed

LD2607010389 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by G. Kondaurov and Li Din Khvan; "Donetsk Oblast"—caption]

[Text] [Kondaurov] This morning [25 July], at over 100 mines in Donetsk Oblast, the work shifts went down to the coalfaces and started to extract coal. [video shows a mine and miners working; Kondaurov standing in front of a tall modern building] After yesterday's discussion at the USSR Supreme Soviet session and after the Donetsk strike committee's meeting with Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, the decision was made to call off the strike.

The railwaymen supplied a sufficient quantity of empty wagons for loading, but, at a number of enterprises, preliminary repair work was required, so the day's plan assignment for the oblast was not fulfilled. [video shows a conveyor belt carrying coal; railway wagons] At the Zhdanovskaya Mine, so named after the neighboring settlement where the miners live, the plan norm was fulfilled. The men here have already elected a new labor collective council, which includes the strike committee. [video shows a group of men; Kondaurov interviews them].

[Begin recording] [Kondaurov] Independence has been granted to the mines. This was said at the Supreme Soviet session. The government has said so. How will you make use of that right?

[V.L. Nusenkis, identified by caption] We discussed that question at our STK [expansion unknown], and we've put forward a proposal for the formation, nevertheless, of an association [assotsiatsiya] which would tackle the question of a socioindustrial complex—that is, the unification [obyedineniye] of the region's industry and agriculture, trade, health care and education; in other words, the whole of that complex that should exist. But, as we see it, all these matters should be brought together by the chairman of the Executive Committee. He is the leader of the association.

[Team leader P.I. Motrich, identified by caption] The point is that our affairs, our aspirations and our initiatives should not be dragged through the dirt of all that, you know, paper-shuffling. We don't want to be burdened again with those papers, instructions, etc. Since we've decided on independence, independence it shall be! that's what it's all about.

[Kondaurov] Right, and the association is the right form....

[Motrich] Yes. The association is what we think necessary for us because we, at least, will be separate from all those departments that don't produce anything other than bits of paper.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes! [video shows final shot of pithead]

Costs of Donbass Strike Assessed

PM2507151589 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Jul 89 p 3

[Own correspondent G. Dorofeyev report: "Obstructions and Applause"]

[Text] Donetsk—The government commission headed by L. Ryabev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Fuel and Energy Complex, resolved questions linked with satisfying the demands put forward by the Donetsk miners at a joint session with the city strike committee. Throughout this period hundreds of miners have been sitting in the square in front of the main entrance to the Donetsk Oblast Party Committee [obkom]. It is hot and stifling. Many people are already in agony from inaction. The crowd often becomes excited. Unproven rumors add to the lack of proper information. Rumors are circulating at an incredible speed. A microphone can also be employed for this purpose.

At the same time vitally important information is virtually failing to reach the strikers. For instance, few know that the pickets posted by enterprise strike councils are forbidding coal to be shipped to consumers. Hundreds of freightcars are standing on the access tracks for days. At the same time power stations and the coke by-product plants are practically paralyzed owing to the lack of coal. One can understand the miners' demands, they are justified. However, one cannot understand the irresponsible attitude taken by individual coal mining enterprises' strike committees toward the present situation. Pickets at a number of mines in Yenakiyevo and Makeyevka are forbidding miners from going down to the pit face, accusing them of strikebreaking. Enterprise directors offered to assume responsibility for the future of the mines. This proposal was not accepted. Then the leaders of enterprises in the "Ordzhonikidzeugol" Production Association wrote a resignation statement, which they sent to the CPSU Central Committee and the prosecutor's office. This is no mere whim or a demonstration of their disagreement with the miners' demands. By the way practically all mine leaders are in sympathy

with the miners on questions of a finding a solution to social problems and are concerned about the development of the Donbass. But they are profoundly concerned by the state of the enterprises which are at a standstill.

"A mine," Yu. Ivanov, chief of the Production Department of the Donetsk Main Administration of the Coal Industry, said, "has its own features. It has to keep going. It costs money to stop work, as falls begin to occur under the pressure of rocks in breakage and development faces, environmental conditions change drastically, and the expenditure of vast material and manpower resources is required to improve these conditions."

A fall took place in a ventilation shaft at the "Stakhanovskaya" mine at the "Krasnoarmeyskugol" Production Association during the strike. The working was practically put out of action and has to be sunk afresh. Mine area No 2's longwall is blocked at this same mine. All 150 sections of the mechanized workings have been compressed to such a degree that they will now have to be excavated by hand.

Some 70 sections of shaft lining have been "crushed" at this same association's Dmitrov Mine. A mechanized working costing in excess of R1 million has also practically been put out of action. In mine area No. 5 a fall occurred in the first south longwall, where work was halted owing to the strike. The cave-in is approximately 3 meters high. Hundreds of tonnes of debris will have to be shifted by hand to restore the pit face.

But perhaps the strangest thing is the fact that coal mining has been halted at seams which are liable to self-ignite. Underground fires may flare up here. The first signs of this dread phenomenon have already appeared at mines in the "Artemugol," "Dzerzhinskugol," "Ordzhonikidzeugol," "Makeyevugol," and "Donetskugol" Production Associations. The national economy will suffer irreparable damage if this happens. Coke by-product and metallurgical enterprises in the south of the country will stop work. Power stations will stop generating electricity. Railroad and municipal transport will be paralyzed. Every day that the miners sit in the squares costs R6-7 million today. Mining enterprises' current accounts are devastated. The state budget is failing to receive R600,000 every day. Tnere is nothing to pay the wages of doctors, teachers, and workers at children's establishments. In other words, every moment that coal mining enterprises delay in resuming work leads to unpredictable consequences....

A critical situation had taken shape by the evening of 22 July. All miners' demands were accepted and considered by the government commission but the strike had not come to an end. His voice shaking and dropping from weariness, A. Bokarev, a miner at "Yuzhnodonbasskaya" Mine No 3 and chairman of the city strike committee, urged miners to set to work, but his response was shouts from the miners saying that they would not disperse until they obtain guarantees that their demands will be fulfilled.

The situation only changed on Sunday [23 July] afternoon when the miners heard M.S. Gorbachev's appeal on television. He gave straight answers to straight questions. I was in the square then and saw how attentively the miners devoured his every word. There was general animation when M.S. Gorbachev said that he wants to reassure the Donetsk miners and tell them that everything that has been agreed will be the object of decisions and the most responsible examination involving miners themselves.

These were the words that the miners were waiting for. They greeted them with applause.

Miners in Makeyevka and a number of other cities resumed work Monday. However, the situation in Donetsk itself is still tense. Approximately 5,000 miners have remained in the square. Now when I am writing this article, they are listening to speeches by people's deputies at the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The atmosphere in Voroshilovgrad Oblast is restless. Some 47 out of 93 mines were not operational as of 0800 hours on 24 July. The government commission headed by L. Ryabev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is spending its second day in Voroshilovgrad Oblast, where it is working together with the strike committees and conducting explanatory work, saying that the decisions adopted with regard to Donetsk extend to the whole industry. Voroshilovgrad's miners greeted M.S. Gorbachev's television appeal with satisfaction.

Kuzbass Miners Fulfill Coal Target

PM2507160989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 89 Second Edition p 6

[Correspondent A. Bogachuk report under the general heading: "Respond to Trust With Trust"]

[Text] Kemerovo, 24 Jul—Kuzbass miners yesterday fulfilled the daily target for the dispatch of fuel for the first time since the strike ended. Dozens of coal trains set out from the spur tracks of mines and open-cut pits for the Urals, the Volga region, the Ukraine, and the Baltic republics. Even though it was Sunday, 488,000 tonnes of high-quality Kuznetsk coal was dispatched to steelmen, power workers, and other consumers.

This morning I called Mezhdurechensk City party committee [gorkom].

"Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's appearance on central television elicited a cordial response from the miners," CPSU Gorkom First Secretary Yu. Cherepov said. "They were the very words that people had sometimes lacked in order to believe finally in the reality and the

unconditional fulfillment of the jointly adopted decisions on improving the miners' life and accelerating the pace of perestroyka.

"The government commission headed by N.N. Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has examined the whole package of demands relating to Mezhdurechensk, including the question of creating a national park in the city's environs, in the spurs of the Kuznetsk Alatau. Attention to the working people's everyday needs has helped to remove the social tension which reigned here during the days of the strike and to normalize the situation within the labor collectives. Mezhdurechensk miners were the first in the oblast to attain the daily coal extraction schedule, and on Sunday they produced 23,000 tonnes of coal in addition to the planned quantity."

L'HUMANITE correspondent Serge Leyrac and I have visited Leninsk-Kuznetskiy during these first days of the return to the usual work rhythm. We met with members of the city strike committee, party officials, economic leaders, and miners of the Kirov Mine, the city's largest. Recognizing the strike as a forced measure, albeit an extremely undesirable one, even during these tense days the city's miners took care to maintain the faces and the machinery in working order and to prevent possible accidents.

Commission Contacts Kuzbass Strikers

LD2507162689 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Members of the government commission in Kemerovo Oblast have established concrete contacts with the coal miners and representatives of strike committees of Kuzbass. Attention to the daily needs of the coalminers has not only helped remove the tension and normalize the situation but also helped work out jointly with representatives of the coalminers, metallurgists, and workers of other sectors of the industrial Kuzbass a number of additional measures. Today these decisions are published in the local press.

An independent expert study of the ecology of the territory of all Kemerovo Oblast is planned. The Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR has been instructed to examine the question of the recultivation of land disturbed by mining and, taking into account the climatic and ecological conditions of Kemerovo Oblast, to ensure allocation of additional passes to sanatoriums and health resorts, boarding houses and rest homes. Today the commission continued its work. In the morning Comrade Slyunkov had a conference with party and local soviet officials of the oblast.

Karaganda Strike Deal Implemented

LD2507132989 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Alma-Ata July 25 TASS—By TASS correspondents Raisa Ioffe and Azamat Autalipov: Extra payments for evening and night work were made for the first time today to pit workers of the Karaganda coal basin. The payments are 20 to 40 percent up respectively on the sum they received a week ago. So, the agreement, signed by the regional strike committee and the government commission on July 22, has begun to be implemented.

Miners of the Karagandaugol Association, the third largest coal- producing basin in the USSR, called a strike on July 20 in support of the demands of Kuzbass miners, but on Saturday night all pits of the association began working normally again.

Painstaking work to fix new prices for the extracted coal is now under way. Under the agreement, each mine can do it independently since extraction takes place in different conditions. The stratum can be "capricious" or more "calm." Specialists try to take all these factors into account. Economists now face the task of stabilising miners' wages at the highest possible level, prior to the adoption of new wholesale prices for coal.

Pit workers are in for one more extra payment from August 1, 1989: The time spent on movement from the surface to the coal face and in the opposite direction will be paid. All this, undoubtedly, requires huge funds. The Kirovskaya mine, alone, will need two million extra roubles a year. Where will the money come from? The price reform and a drastic trimming of the management apparatus will help tackle the problem. But all efforts will be futile without productive work.

"We went on strike not to bargain conditions for sloppy work," said Mukhtar Tinikeyev, a worker of the Kirovskaya pit and member of the Regional Worker Committee to monitor the fulfilment of the agreement. "If all agreements reached are complied with as scrupulously as their first points now, we will ensure hard work throughout," he said.

Coalfield Situation Reviewed

PM2507154789 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jul 89 p 2

[Special correspondents Yu. Kotlyarov and N. Nadezhdina, own correspondent N. Mokrishchev, own correspondent I. Ostrovskiy, and own information reports under the general heading "Yesterday at the Mines"]

[Text]

Kemerovo

Striving to make up the time lost during the strike as quickly as possible, the Kuzbass miners decided to work at full capacity Sunday. And the result was that 134,400 tonnes of coal were produced over and above the daily plan. Yet the situation with regard to deliveries to customers is somewhat worse—minus 1,500 tonnes. But that is not the miners' fault—the coal is ready at mine and open-cut stockpiles. The railroad workers have let everyone down yet again: In the past 24 hours 431

gondola cars have not been delivered to the Kemerovo Railroad from various other railroads.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] commission is continuing its detailed dialogue with working people and the strike committees, jointly resolving the region's urgent problems. Meetings were also held Sunday and Monday in the towns of Kiselevsk, Leninsk-Kuznetskiy, Anzhero-Sudzhensk, and Berezovskiy.

Two news conferences have been held for journalists at the CPSU oblast committee [obkom]. The leaders of oblast organizations and the oblast soviet executive committee [oblispolkom] stated what is already being done to ensure the transition to regional economic accountability and how preparations for a Kuzbass socioeconomic plan—particularly with regard to the production of foodstuffs, the strengthening of the material base of the processing and food industries and trade—are proceeding, and answered numerous questions.

Donetsk

The appeal made Saturday on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government by M.S. Gorbachev and N.I. Ryzhkov to the miners of the Donbass to resume work has met with a businesslike response among miners. By the morning of 24 July the strike had been called off at 73 of the oblast's pits.

A conference of miners at the "Ordzhonikidzeugol" Production Association was held in Yenakiyevo Sunday. It elected a new labor collective council. V. Katyuk, leader of the city strike committee, became council chairman. The conference expressed its lack of confidence in the seven leading workers at the association.

Thus, one of the points of the miners' demands—to organize labor collective council reelections under strike committee leadership after the strike ended—has become a reality. Reelections of trade union committees will then begin in conjunction with mine trade union organizations.

Passions are still running high only in Torez City, and particularly in front of the party obkom and oblispolkom building in Donetsk. Despite the fact that all their demands have been satisfied, the miners continue to insist on USSR Supreme Soviet guarantees that the measures agreed on by the strike committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU commission will be fulfilled.

Despite this, the situation in Donetsk Oblast is getting back to normal. Even on Sunday the first few thousand tonnes of coal were mined at pits which had been standing idle. Faces at the overwhelming majority of the oblast's pits are being prepared for work.

Pavlograd

At 1400 on 24 July the strike committee and representatives of the republic government and the local authorities had formulated the demands on whose immediate resolution the strikers are insisting. The overwhelming majority of points are similar to those adopted by the miners in the Kuzbass, Makeyevka, and other of the country's coalfields.

Representatives of the Western Donbass strike committee have flown to Moscow intending to put their case from the rostrum of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The strikers have decided not to go back to work until the USSR Supreme Soviet adopts final decisions on all the miners' problems.

Voroshilovgrad

The situation in the oblast can be described as unstable equilibrium. Whereas on Saturday collectives at 52 of the 93 mines were on strike, on Sunday 44 were on strike, and yesterday morning the figure was 47. Local party, soviet, and trade union organs and economic leaders have managed to get on top of the situation in Krasnodon, where all miners have gone back to work. However, things are still very tense at the "Stakhanovugol," "Donbassantratsit," and "Voroshilovgradugol" Associations.

The cities of Antratsit and Rovenki also supported these demands and have set up strike committees, but miners there rejected a strike as an extreme measure.

On Sunday the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU commission headed by L.D. Ryabev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in the oblast. After a prolonged dialogue in Pervomaysk an agreement was signed and approved and the pits are being readied for work. On 24 July the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU commission started work in the towns of Stakhanov, Kirovsk, and Bryanka.

Coal Strike Situation Updated

LD2507175389 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Current information on the state of affairs in the coal industry as a whole is arriving at the teleprinter room of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. These telegrams were commented upon by Deputy Minister (Zhdamirov), speaking to a TASS correspondent. Here are his comments.

[(Zhdamirov)] By 1600 hours Moscow time on 25 July, that is to say today, the situation was as follows:

Despite the fact that more and more enterprises are resuming work, 79 mines are still not working in the entire industry. Spread over the regions the following picture emerges: in Vorkuta all 13 mines are idle; in Inta

all mines are working; in the Ukraine all the Donetsk mines are working; only 18 mines of the Torezantratsit association are idle; the Volnian group of mines in the west of the republic is also not operating, but, its neighbors, the Chervonograd group consisting of 12 enterprises, is already producing coal at full capacity. Unfortunately, things are different in the territorial directorate Glavvoroshilovgradugol: There 42 out of 93 collectives are not working. To date the coal miners' debt to the country's national economy stands at 4,467,000 tonnes. However, the critical situation which has come about in metallurgy in connection with the shortage of fuel, has been eliminated.

Articles Report Mine Strike Situation

18220165 Moscow TRUD in Russian
15 Jul 89 p 2

[Articles by TRUD correspondent Yu. Kotlyarov and TASS correspondent: "Situation in the Kuzbass"]

[Text] A rally of miners from Severnaya and Butovskaya mines was held yesterday from the morning on, with a lunch break, in the Square of Soviets in Kemerovo. Their demands are the same as those of the miners of Mezhdurechensk, which TRUD has already reported. However, many of so to say local issues are being raised: housing construction and allocation, supply of the center of Kemerovo Oblast with foodstuffs, and so forth.

What about the situation in other coal cities of the Kuzbass?

NOVOKUZNETSK. In the evening, Minister M.I. Shchadov met with the representatives of strike committees. A discussion of the action program is under way.

PROKOPYEVSK. By all signs, the events here are becoming dramatic. We have already reported that everywhere workers' collectives are assuming the responsibility for maintaining public order themselves. Unfortunately, in this city groups not authorized by anyone have been inspecting the apartments of many leading functionaries of the city "on their own." These unlawful activities cannot but give rise to concern. This was also noted by many of the strikers who are convinced that this interferes with the sober and constructive resolution of acute problems facing not only the miners' Kuzbass, but the entire coal-producing industry.

[Yu. Kotlyarov, TRUD correspondent] The strike of miners which began 3 days ago in the city of Mezhdurechensk is spreading to an increasing number of mining cities in the Kuzbass. On 14 July, the strike was on in as many as nine cities.

On 13 July, the strike committee of Mezhdurechensk added new demands to the socio-economic demands made earlier, and advanced political slogans. They are enumerated in an open letter to the Soviet Government. Here are some of them: to supply the population of Siberia and the Far East with foodstuffs according to medical norms, cancel privileges for all officials, immediately submit for an all-people's discussion the new USSR Constitution and adopt it no later than 7 November 1990. The strikers believe that a visit to the Kuzbass by party and government leaders is necessary. In order for their visit to be speeded up, the appeal was made for an all-Kuzbass strike.

Thus far, the strike movement has not affected only two cities of miners in the Kuzbass—Belovo and Anzhero-Sudzhensk. Public order in all cities is maintained by the pickets of strikers together with the militia.

USSR Minister of the Coal Industry M.I. Shchadov and First Deputy Chairman of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Council of Ministers F.A. Tabeyev are in the oblast.

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Commenting on the situation in the Kuzbass, A. Melnikov, first secretary of the Kemerovo Oblast Party Committee called it complicated despite, as he reported, the miners of coal enterprises of Mezhdurechensk beginning work on the second shift on 14 July. By 20.00 hours, decisions were made on meeting the demands of miners in the city of Osinniki.

The most tense situation is now emerging at the Prokopyevsk mine because the issues which have accumulated there need to be considered at the government level. Strikes are also going on in other cities—Novokuznetsk, Kiselevsk, Leninsk-Kuznetskiy, Berezovskiy, Kemerovo.

The working class of the Kuzbass, noted A. Melnikov, is using a political form for airing its lawful economic demands. On the one hand, this is a favorable process, but one cannot agree with it proceeding while the work is discontinued.

In view of this, the oblast executive committee, oblast council of trade unions, and oblast committee of the Komsomol [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] addressed the toilers of the Kuznetsk Basin with an appeal to remain judicious, maintain discipline and order, resume the operation of industrial enterprises and transportation, and make up for the lag which has emerged.
[TASS correspondent]

Strike Committee Urges Action in Estonian Plants

LD2507143389 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT
25 Jul 89

[Text] Tallinn July 25 TASS—Estonia's Republican Strike Committee, which comprises representatives of labour collectives made up mainly of non-Estonians, urged the enterprises of this Baltic republic to go on

strike. The strike was started by the Tallinn ship repairing plant yesterday in the afternoon. Several more enterprises in Tallinn, including the "RET" radio electronic association and the Baltic ship repairing plant joined the strikers today.

The strikers demand suspending the action of the Estonian law on language, under which all residents of the republic should speak Estonian, as well as to withdraw from consideration and drastically revise the Estonian law on elections to local soviets, whose draft restricts the passive voting right by a residence requirement. The discussion of this law started at yesterday's session of Estonia's Supreme Soviet, but was postponed.

The strikers also called on the republic's leadership to give a principled appraisal of the demands by the council of authorized agents of the Popular Front to abrogate the July 22, 1940 declaration on creating the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, which amounts to a call for Estonia to secede from the USSR.

Further on Tallinn Plant Strikes

PM2607135789 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 89 p 1

[G. Sapozhnikova report: "Search for Compromises"]

[Text] The workers of the Tallinn ship repair yard have called a strike. Why?

The nature of IME [Estonian Self-Management] and the hopes that Estonia pins on this concept need no explanation. But the reform of the economic system demands an administrative reform, too—otherwise republic economic accountability will not begin to work. Fulfillment of the IME program and responsibility for its results will fall to the people's deputies whom Estonia's inhabitants are to elect in a few months' time. Therefore the question of whom specifically to trust and whom to elect has become most Urgent.

The republic's system of administration was to have been regulated by the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Law on Elections to Local Soviets of People's Deputies, which was submitted for examination by the session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. The draft contained provisions which prompted protests among a large section of the Russian-speaking population. First and foremost because of the residential qualification. The draft law says: "Any citizen of Estonia who has reached the age of 18 years and has been resident on the territory of the relevant soviet of people's deputies for at least the last 5 years or in Estonia for a total of 10 years may run for election as people's deputy of the Estonian SSR." Under the draft the right to vote "is held by citizens of the Estonian SSR who have reached the age of 18 years and have been resident on the territory of the relevant soviet of people's deputies for at least the last 2 years."

This is where the disagreements began. First, the concept of "citizen"—the status of citizen of the republic has still not been defined either by the Law on Citizenship or by the constitution. Second, the aforementioned provisions of the law disenfranchise many people who have moved to Estonia for whatever reason. Furthermore, according to the articles of the law, students from other cities, draftees, and young specialists assigned to work in the republic are automatically disenfranchised.

On Friday 21 July thousands of workers at enterprises under all-union jurisdiction in Tallinn attended a rally organized by Interdvizheniye and the United Council of Labor Collectives. In addition to a categorical demand to bring the law into line with the USSR Constitution or else remove the question from the agenda of the upcoming Supreme Soviet session, the rally participants demanded that the Law on Language be suspended and that measures be taken to ensure peace and stability.

Certain Estonian People's Front documents published in the local press shortly before the rally and telling the republic's government to rescind the Declaration of the Estonian State Council of 22 July 1940 on Estonia's entry into the USSR added fuel to the flames.

At the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet session on 24 July it became clear even during the discussion of the agenda that confrontation was inevitable. Of the 244 deputies at the session, 58 voted against including the Law on Elections on the agenda. At recent Supreme Soviet sessions concerning acute questions of the republic's life, the number of deputies voting against has remained almost constant—it can be said that deputies' sections divided almost exactly on national (or linguistic) grounds have formed. During the very first recess in the session's work, the Russian-speaking deputies held a conference where it was decided to devise a political mechanism making it possible to defend the ethnic minority's interests. This conference, in which A. Ryuytel, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V. Vyalyas, G. Aleshin, and M. Titma, secretaries of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, participated, devised, and suggested a compromise. Deputies were informed of it by E.-A. Sillari, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet: The report and coreport on the Law on Elections will be heard at the 24 July session but—in view of the political situation—no decision is to be made yet and deputies are to be given an opportunity to consult with voters. This announcement was noted and a decision was made to postpone the final adoption of the Law on Elections for 2 weeks. When at last the report and coreport had been heard and a compromise had been reached it became known that at 1500 hours on 24 July the workers of the Tallinn ship repair yard had called a political strike, even though the labor collectives' main demand had been met. By the evening of the next day the strike had been supported by workers at a number of other enterprises under all-union jurisdiction in Tallinn.

The strike, as an extreme form of struggle, will undoubtedly inflame the situation in the republic.

Leningrad Trade Union Chairman Cited on Strikes
LD2607021289 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1848 GMT 25 Jul 89

["Leningrad: Why Did a Strike Not Take Place?"—TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad, 25 July, TASS—Correspondent Nikolay Konstantinov and Yuriy Naritsin report:

The construction workers of the Leningrad metropolitan railway did not give in to encouragement to declare a strike. Having expressed their support for the striking miners of Siberia and the Donbass in a written statement, 8,500 Leningrad miners nevertheless continued work in the faces of all five new lines of the metro.

"A little known group, Ikar, which declared itself in a self-styled way the city committee of independent trade unions, was distributing all last week leaflets with categorical [ultimativnymi] demands of a political nature and with the call to strike", Nikolay Rumyantsev, chairman of the Trade Union Committee of Leningrad Metropolitan Railway Construction Workers reported.

"As we know, among the thousands in our labor collective there is just one person who belongs to this organization, and he does not enjoy high enough standing among his comrades at work. and although sufficient trenchant problems have accumulated in the field of labor organizations, wages and the social sphere, there is no disagreement among the workers and miners, the administration, trade union and party committee in their evaluation and in the searches for solutions."

"Open discussions have received wide distribution among the metropolitan railway construction workers during the course of which the "sore points" of the collective are discussed, and, if necessary, general demands to the higher bodies or to the municipal authorities are elabroated. However, most frequently, the sorest questions are resolved through the internal reserves and resources of the construction board itself. For instance, we rebuilt hostels and gave individuals flats in them to workes with families. The demands for kindegartens have been completely satisfied. Places at preferential rates in sanatoria and rest houses are spreading."

"It is natural that there are still sufficient unsolved problems," the trade union activist admitted. "Our working conditions are no less difficult and dangerous than in the coal basins. That is why the Leningrad metropolitan railway construction workers expressed solidarity with the miners. We consider that, after satisfying their demands, the government must extend the new benefits and system for organizing and remunerating labor to all kinds of mining work, including metro construction, slate quarrying, and pits.

We all understand that the common cause of perestroyka needs economic stability, and that strikes do not help this. In principle, that is not our road, since such an extreme method of economic and social struggle has emerged, it must be given legal recognition in the form of a law on strikes."

Abkhaziya Power Plant Pressured To Strike
LD2507173889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Since we are talking about hot spots in our country here is a report on the situation in Abkhaziya. Our special correspondent Leonid Lazarevich reports from Sukhumi.

[Lazarevich] Sukhumi is slowly returning to an ordinary, normal way of life. All shops and public catering enterprises are open. Stalls and cooperatives' stalls have opened. Most enterprises are operating. People are tired of being afraid, of shots being fired, of hostility with regard to one another. But for all that the situation remains tense just as before. In the republic there are forces interested in whipping up that tension. I learned that for 3 days four of the power blocks at the Inguri hydroelectric power station have not been generating electricity, so I flew to that area. Listen to the interview I had with the director of the cascade, Georgiy Sardionovich Makalo.

[Begin recording] [Lazarevich] Georgiy Sardionovich, as far as I know the cascade of your stations have not been operating at full power for a few days now. Only one power block is working. Please tell me the reason for this.

[Makalo] The reason is that public orgnizations came here to us and proposed that the station be shut down. They said that there was a strike and we should also go on strike. We explained the situation, that under no circumstances should a power-generating facility be shut down, but nothing we could say to them had any effect. We in the collective discussed it and decided that we would not complicate the situation.

[Lazarevich] If I understand you correctly, the collective was compelled to yield to the pressure exerted by those public organizations.

[Makalo] They proposed a complete shut down of all five of the power blocks. Again [words indistinct] that one cannot shut down at a power station, a hydroelectric power station where there are irrigation waters and various pumps that have to be working constantly, that is the working of the station itself. So, we proved to them that not all the power blocks could be stopped. They agreed to that. They left one power block working with a limited load.

[Lazarevich] I heard that today the station should be switched on to full capacity. How true is that?

[Makalo] Today at midnight the station should be switched into the grid. Talks are going on between the public organizations and the collective. [end recording]

[Lazarevich] That is how the elementary seizure of a power station took place. Its guards were disarmed. All this was done by people who consider themselves advocates of democracy. Yet another question arises in my mind. For 3 days now the power station has not been operating. Perhaps those people will come again and demand that it be stopped. Surely that will not happen, leaving people once again without enough electricity and heating.

Local Officials Implicated in Abkhaz Violence

PM2507191789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent Vl. Arsenyev report: "Regarding Situation in Abkhaziya"]

[Text] Sukhumi—Who is going to tell the whole truth about the tragic events of 15 and 16 July in Abkhaziya and about what preceded them? There is no Abkhazian or Georgian who does not want to receive an answer to that question, which is most important and a matter of extreme concern to them. Yes, the autonomous republic is now far calmer than it was, say, 3-4 days ago. Instances of the voluntary handing in of weapons have become more frequent and in the last 24 hours, so the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] press center reports, the population has voluntarily handed in for confiscation 171 firearms, including 1 assault rifle, 2 pistols, and 22 rifles and carbines. Forty-four buses, 6 trolleybuses, and 80 taxis went out into the streets of Sukhumi that day....

From the viewpoint of the law-enforcement organs, the situation is taking a turn for the better, but you only have to talk with Abkhazians and Georgians for it to become obvious that no approaches making it possible to hold a constructive dialogue at last and to resolve the urgent problems that have been brewing for several years have yet been found.

After a conversation with party and soviet officials of the Georgian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] and Abkhaz ASSR [Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic] I found that they are aware of every aspect of the situation in all its complexity. At one session of the commission to stabilize the situation G. Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, bluntly said that there is now no more important task than to overcome confusion and disorganization in putting a stop to rumors and to restore people's trust in party and soviet organs and in each other. But, he stressed, in order to do this it is extremely necessary to identify all the culprits behind the fratricidal clashes without exception and within the shortest possible time and to punish them according to the full rigor of Soviet laws. O. Cherkeziya, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said the same thing to me.

A large group of investigators is conducting the inquiry in Abkhaziya. On 24 July I met with Georgian SSR Prosecutor V. Razmadze. What I heard greatly distressed me, though you would think that by now I would be used to all kinds of surprises. The situation here in Abkhaziya, in the rayons of west Georgia, and in Tbilisi, V. Razmadze said, will not change for the better so long as certain leading personnel continue to occupy their posts. And he cited facts attesting to their complicity in the tragic turn of events. Some militia and prosecutor's office officials behaved in precisely the same way. Some of them handed out weapons themselves. How blind must fury be and what have things come to when Communists, people called upon in the line of duty to maintain order and to be internationalists, promoted confrontation and implacable enmity? Take this detail: During the attacks on rayon militia departments in order to seize weapons no militiaman in either Abkhaziya or west Georgia received so much as a scratch, V. Razmadze said. Another detail he cited was this: Abzhaz SSR [as published] MVD records for 15, 16, and 17 July did not register a single offense, yet during this time bloody fights were going on between Abkhazians and Georgians right in the center of Sukhumi and shots were ringing out. Some chose to make their stand at the House of Soviets, others chose the "Apsny" movie theater....

In the past few days I have listened to many people of various nationalities living in Sukhumi and people who have come here from other cities. They all would like to hope that a constructive dialogue between Abkhazians and Georgians will take place despite everything, that the confrontation will fizzle out, and that common sense, which is capable of stopping the grave enmity that bodes further calamities, will prevail.

Situation in Abkhaziya, Georgia 'Remains Tense'

LD2607080989 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jul (TASS)—TASS Correspondent Nikita Demidov reports:

According to reports from the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs press center, the situation in Abkhaziya and Western Georgia this morning has not changed and remains tense.

In the past 24 hours there have been unsanctioned meetings in which between 300 and 3,000 people have taken part in the towns of Tbilisi, Chiatura, and Akhaltsikhe. The situation in Abkhaziya was discussed and there were strike calls. In the town of Sukhumi, an explosive device was thrown into the yard of a house belonging to D. Dolbadze, a teacher at Sukhumi Gorkiy State University, although no one was there. There were no casualties. There was also an explosion in the yard of a repair and construction directorate. As a result of the

explosion, a freight vehicle was damaged. An investigation is under way into these incidents.

To date, 18 people have died as a result of incidents in the republic and 294 have been injured. In the past 24 hours, 70 people have been detained for violating the special measures and four have been arrested for taking part in mass disturbances.

In the town of Novvy Afon, a citizen of Abkhaz nationality voluntarily handed over a Degtyarez light machinegun which had previously been seized from the militarized guard on one of the bridges. In the past 24 hours, 199 firearms have been confiscated or handed over, making a total of 5,103 since the start of the incidents.

Estonian Supreme Soviet Begins Session 24 Jul

LD2407135189 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] Tallinn July 24 TASS—A session of the Supreme Soviet of this Soviet Baltic republic opened here today. The law of the Estonian Republic on the election to local government bodies (local soviets) to be endorsed by the session evokes special interest of deputies.

The bill was discussed for three weeks all over Estonia. Residence requirement for deputies, under which only a person who has lived 15 years in Estonia or five years on territory of the local soviet can be elected deputy of the local government body, aroused special controversy.

It was opposed by participants in meetings held last week in a number of Estonian cities. They were organised by the United Council of Labour Collectives and the Intermovement—public organisations rallying part of the non-Estonian population. Speakers at the meetings said that the residence requirement meant the discrimination against part of the republic's population. However, the discussion in the republic and a public opinion poll showed that the majority of the population supports the bill and believes that the destiny of the region should be decided by people who know well the local problems. The session continues its work.

Estonian Views Commission's Work on 1939 Pact

LD1007170889 Tallin Domestic Service in Estonian 1700 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Interview with Edgar Savisaar by Raul Malk from "The Echo of the Day" program; date and place of interview not given; first paragraph is an introduction—live or recorded]

[Text] [Malk] This is Moscow. It is not often that there are conferences of such importance in the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic's permanent representation in Moscow as the one that just concluded. As is known, the USSR Congress of People's Deputies set up a commission to deal with the 1939 Soviet-German pact. Today the commission held another meeting. As the Commission Chairman Yakovlev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, is in France, the session was chaired by Edgar Savisaar, representative of the republic, deputy chairman of the commission. I would now like a summary from him concerning the main results of today's work.

[Savisaar] We had three main questions on the agenda today. First, the basis of the [word indistinct] of documents, upon which we rely in our work. Professor Afanasyev reported on this. Second, what was the continuity of events after the pact was concluded? What unfolded after the pact was concluded? (?What emanates from the pact into its secret protocols?) Third, there was a discussion of what the structure of our final documents should be like. We agreed to formulate a commission position, like the Soviet-Polish joint commission of historians. We will also prepare a draft USSR Supreme Soviet resolution, which we will offer to the Supreme Soviet for discussion and adoption. Finally, we also made preparations for the seminar-conference due to start on 11 September, during which we would work with experts. Our commission would act as a political commission. So, together with experts, historians, jurists, and special scientists of other fields, we will discuss a whole string of crucial questions, which have been debated and which can be interpreted in different ways.

During today's session I particularly liked the speech by Chingiz Aytmatov. It was emotional and spoke of the fact that the year 1939 was, in fact, a conspiracy against the peoples. I also liked the speech by Drutse, and of course the fact-filled and considered (?speech) by Professor Afanasyev.

We attempted to define the minimum range of questions that necessitate clarification, like whether or not the protocols exist. None of us doubt their existence. Secondly, what is our relationship with them? Should one simply rate them not as in action or invalid or should they be recognized as an international crime? Then a whole string of legal, political, and moral questions. They would begin with a question of whether what followed should be qualified as annexation and would end with an issue of how the question of trust arises.

[Malk] August 23 is not far off and for the Supreme Soviet to be able to adopt a stance of its own, then the commission will have to work very quickly.

[Savisaar] We have divided the work of the commission into two stages. We would like to have documents ready first, those being the ones the Supreme Soviet should adopt prior to 23 August. We would like to have those ready by, say, around 20 July. We do not intend to finish our work there. Once the pact itself has been recognized as void—we hope that this will be done—after that we would like to continue work after the pact, not over analysis but to proceed deeper into this, and the final

proper report will be presented indeed at the second USSR Congress of People's Deputies.

Introduction of Credit Card to Estonia Planned

18200413 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Jul 89 p 4

[Question from reader N. Rusakov from Pskov and answer from L. Vayno: "Through an Electronic Account"]

[Text] **I have heard that Estonia is preparing to change over to the so-called "electronic money." Is this true? (N. Rusakov, Pskov).**

We asked TRUD's staff correspondent in Estonia, L. Vayno, to answer this question.

The plastic rectangle with the inscriptions "USSR Savings Bank" and "Visa" side by side is, of course, more convenient to use when making purchases than paper money is. But this was not the only consideration that guided our financial experts when they made the decision that the Soviet Union would enter one of the international banking associations, VISA, and would gradually introduce "electronic money." Noncash accounts between the rank-and-file consumer and trade produce a direct savings of Soviet currency. How? Well, if only because, for example, the storage, transfer, and recalculation of a hundred-ruble note costs R10—10 percent of the foreign currency simply goes nowhere.

Estonia will be the first of the union republics to introduce the "electronic ruble." They have already ordered 1.5 million cards from abroad and they are conducting negotiations to purchase commercial cash terminals and other necessary equipment. Beginning on 1 October the payment cards will be introduced in Tartu and Tartuskiy Rayon. By 1990 all residents of Estonia will be able to obtain them. They will appear in the Dzherzhinsk division of the USSR Savings Bank in Moscow.

Since a rapid changeover of all trade to a noncash electronic system is unrealistic, at first goods in high demand will be paid for with the cards.

Subsequently VISA will be used throughout the entire country.

Lithuanian Central Committee Resolution Published

PM1707110189 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 28 Jun 89 p 1

["Resolution of Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee 18th Plenum 'On Lithuanian Communist Party's Political Activity at the Present Stage'"—SOVETSKAYA LITVA headline]

[Text] 1. The plenum considers that the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, party gorkoms [city committees] and raykoms [rayon committees], and primary party organizations are still not showing due initiative in the process of restructuring, are not responding promptly to the dynamically changing situation, and are not yet capable of reliably forecasting phenomena in social life.

The process of renewing society is proceeding unevenly and with characteristic peculiarities in different republics and regions. The CPSU Central Committee takes inadequate account of this and affords poor support through practical actions to the initiative, activeness, and independence of local party organs.

Mindful of these circumstances, the constitutional amendments adopted by the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet aimed at affirming the republic's sovereignty, and the intensified activity of social movements in conditions of political pluralism, many Communists advocate the need for cardinal perestroyka of the Lithuanian Communist Party's activity. It is necessary to steer the republic party organization's efforts toward speeding up social progress, consolidating all strata of the population, and further developing perestroyka.

2. The plenum stresses that in its striving for independence in deciding issues concerning the economic, political, cultural, and spiritual independence of the Lithuanian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] the republic party organization adheres to the constitution and the laws, advocates a Leninist understanding of socialism and its implementation, and bases its activity on the ideals of humanism, democracy, and social justice and on the expression of the will of the republic's population.

Mindful of Communists' opinion on the need to enhance the Lithuanian Communist Party's real independence, it is expedient to legitimize its new status and elaborate a specific action program. To this end the CPSU Central Committee should remove manifestations of bureaucratic centralism from its relations with union republic parties. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee should outline ways and means of independently conducting cadre policy and economic and financial activity and deciding questions concerned with internal party life and foreign ties.

3. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee notes that the economic and social state of the republic and the provision of the population with goods and services are deteriorating, which is having an adverse effect upon people's sociopolitical mood.

The practical implementation of the republic's economic independence forms the basis of the Lithuanian Communist Party's economic policy. It is necessary to speed up the preparation of the mechanism for its implementation and to possess a precise model for the development of the national economy in the new conditions based on diverse forms of ownership, the real functioning of commodity-money relations and the market, and

economic independence of enterprises and organizations. In carrying out the self-management of cities and rayons it is essential to clearly demarcate the functions of party and soviet organs.

Overcoming the shortage of goods and services and ensuring social justice in supplies and services to the population are issues that must be immediately resolved. In view of this it is necessary to restructure the structure of the national economy and investment policy. It is necessary to restructure production relations in the countryside in the very near future, providing legal safeguards and identical economic conditions to all categories of farms. It is necessary to immediately resolve questions of reorganizing the management of the agro-industrial complex. It is expedient to accord priority to the agro-industrial complex and its development and to make better use of the potential of other economic sectors.

Activity aimed at comprehensively solving vitally important issues concerning nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources must be supported in every way. It is necessary to take acount of the ecological situation when developing productive forces and forming an integrated nature conservation policy.

4. The plenum notes that the activity of the Lithuanian Communist Party and its role in sociopolitical life, the ideological and organizational unity of Communists, the introduction of new forms and methods of work, and the establishment of ties with the CPSU Central Committee demand careful, in-depth analysis and all-around discussion and evaluation in the light of the most pressing questions of the present day. To this end the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, approving Communists' initiative, announces a partywide debate.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, newspapers, and magazines are set the task of developing debate on the Communist Party's role in the life of society and on enhancing its independence in the light of the reform of the political system now under way, the concept of republic economic independence, and the solution of problems of interethnic relations.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Ideology Commission, together with the Institute of Party History, the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, and the Ministry of Public Education, must focus the efforts of social sciences specialists and historians on throwing light on topical questions of Lithuanian Communist Party history, intensifying research into Lithuanian history, particularly of this century, and seeking the objective, all-around revelation of historical truth. They must join actively in the theoretical substantiation of the Lithuanian Communist Party's status and elaborate a concept of its independence and ties with the CPSU.

The plenum demands that newly restructured ideological work serve to enhance the spirituality of society, promote national and moral rebirth, inculcate political culture, and stimulate all the republic's positive sociopolitical forces to cooperate on the basis of constructive dialogue.

5. The debate in the republic party organization is to come to a close in September 1989, the results of the discussion are to be generalized at a Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, a Lithuanian Communist Party Congress is to be convened before the year is out. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau must set up a commission to prepare Lithuanian Communist Party program documents, drafts of which will be issued in August for discussion by all the people.

6. Monitoring of the fulfillment of this resolution is entrusted to the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Session Ends 6 Jul

PM1007093589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 89 First Edition p 3

[ELTA-TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] Vilnius, 6 Jul—A session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet has ended here.

After a comprehensive discussion the session adopted a law on peasant farms in the republic. The law defines the economic, organizational, and social conditions of the activity of the peasant farm which is being restored and newly organized. Its size cannot exceed 50 hectares of agricultural land. The land made available to a peasant for indefinite use with the right of inheritance and free of charge is not subject to free sale or hiring out. An important detail: Initial work on the peasant farm's land organization is done at the state's expense.

The session also adopted laws on the taxation of cooperatives and on the restoration of the Kaunas Vitautas the Great University. A Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] law was adopted on changes in the system of the organs of management of the agro-industrial complex. In this connection the republic's agro-industrial committee was dissolved and a republican Ministry of Agriculture and republican committee for production and technical support for the agro-industrial complex.

A briefing was heard from the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium commission on investigating the reasons for and eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Ionava "Azot" production association. The resolution adopted on this question notes that the main reason for the accident in Ionava during which seven people died and hundreds were injured was the design, which failed to guarantee the reliability of the structure of the liquid

ammonia isothermic reservoir. The resolution decided to ban the restoration of capacities for the production of nitrophoska and to cease production of ammonia water at the "Azot" association and outlined measures to protect people's health and nature.

Personnel changes in the Lithuanian SSR government were examined.

Statutes of Lithuanian Youth League Published

18001232 Vilnius KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 89 p 2

["Statutes, Program, Decree of Lithuanian Young Communist League"—KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA headline]

[Text]

Statutes of Lithuanian Young Communist League

I. GENERAL PART

I.1. The Lithuanian Young Communist League (Lithuanian Komsomol) is an independent social political organization that unites the youth of Lithuania for the construction of socialism and the democratic renewal of society.

I.2. The Lithuanian Komsomol is the ideological partner of the Communist Party of Lithuania. In achieving its program goals it cooperates with all social organizations on an equal basis.

I.3. The Lithuanian Komsomol arranges its activity relying on the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic], its program, and its statutes.

I.4. The Lithuanian Komsomol supports the pioneer organization of Lithuania.

I.5. The elective organs of the Lithuanian Komsomol have the rights of a corporate body, they have their own seal and bank account, and they have the right to publish.

I.6. The Lithuanian Komsomol has its own symbols.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS

II.1. To achieve the sovereignty of the Lithuanian SSR and defend it as the basis of the well-being of its citizens and to participate in the creation of a democratic state.

II.2. To express the political convictions of its members and protect the socioeconomic interests of the youth of Lithuania, giving priority to members of its organizations.

II.3. On the basis of human values, to develop a hard-working, thinking, and highly cultured individual, a Lithuanian patriot.

II.4. To achieve peace, disarmament, and social justice.

III. PRINCIPLES OF ACTIVITY

III.1. Humanism, democracy, and freedom of conscience.

III.2. Equal rights of people and ethnic groups.

III.3. Respect and tolerance.

III.4. Collegiality and personal responsibility.

III.5. Political realism.

IV. MEMBERSHIP

IV.1. Any person from 14 to 35 years of age who recognizes the statutes and fulfills the program of the Lithuanian Komsomol can be a member of the Lithuanian Komsomol.

IV.2. A prospective member submits an application to the local organization and is accepted by a decision of the local organization of the Lithuanian Komsomol. He is issued a membership card for the Lithuanian Komsomol.

IV.3. A member of the Lithuanian Komsomol has the right:
to publicly express and defend his opinion;
to submit applications and make suggestions to all organs of the league and receive an exhaustive reply and recommendation;
to participate in the work of other social organizations and movements whose activity does not contradict the Statutes and Program of the Lithuanian Komsomol;
within the league, members have the right to join into groups that have unique tactics for activity and achieve implementation of the program of the Lithuanian Komsomol without contradicting the Statutes of the Lithuanian Komsomol;
to use the material base, communications, and information sources of the league;
because of objective factors (prolonged business trips, illness, graduate school, military service, etc.) temporarily not to participate in the activity of the local party organization;
to resign from the Lithuanian Komsomol after submitting an application to the local organization and returning the membership card.

IV.4. A member of the Lithuanian Komsomol must:
observe the statutes and fulfill the program of the Lithuanian Komsomol;
participate in the activity of the Lithuanian Komsomol;
be concerned about the authority of his organization;

pay membership dues.

IV.5. A member of the Lithuanian Komsomol who does not observe the statutes and does not fulfill the program is expelled from the organization by a decision of the local organization.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

V.1. The organizational basis of the league is comprised of the local organizations which are joined together into city and rayon organizations, which create the republic organization. The local organizations of the Lithuanian Komsomol are formed when there are three members (at the place of employment or education, according to the territorial principle) and are registered with the city or rayon committee.

V.2. The high organs of the league are: in the republic—the congress; in the city or rayon—the conference; in the local organization—the assembly.

V.3. The congress:
is convened no less frequently than once every 4 years; an extraordinary congress can be convened if this is demanded by the majority of city and rayon conferences or members of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee;
amends and approves the statutes and program of the Lithuanian Komsomol;
discusses and approves reports from the Central Committee and the Control Commission;
forms the Central Committee and the Control Commission;
makes decisions concerning the activity of the Lithuanian Komsomol;
has the right to revoke a decision of the Central Committee.

V.4. The Central Committee:
is the guiding organ of the Lithuanian Komsomol during the period between congresses;
plenums of the Central Committee are convened no less frequently than once every 6 months;
creates institutions, enterprises, and associations for achieving program goals of the Lithuanian Komsomol, and monitors the budget;
represents the Lithuanian Komsomol when working with other organizations and movements;
for leadership between plenums elects a bureau under its jurisdiction;
can revoke a decision of the bureau.

V.5. The Control Commission:
monitors the activity of all organs of the Lithuanian Komsomol according to the requirements of the statutes and program.

V.6. The conference, assembly:
the rayon and city conference is convened no less frequently than once every 2 years;
the assembly of the local Komsomol organization is convened when necessary, and the report assembly—no less frequently than once a year;
elect committees of the corresponding level under their jurisdiction and can elect organs for monitoring activity, establishing the procedure for their work, and make decisions on questions of the organization's activity.

V.7. The local organization:
determines the structure, directions, and modes of activity;
convenes meetings;
accepts new members;
accounts for members;
solves problems of encouragement and punishment of members (warning, expulsion);
elects a secretary for current work; can be a corporate body by decision of the higher organ;
nominates its representatives for elections to higher Komsomol organs and has the right to recall them;
in the event that two-thirds of the members of an organization of Komsomol committees do not support a decision of higher organs, it has the right not to carry it out, indicating the reasons.

V.8. By a decision of the committee of the corresponding level, in order to carry out the designated tasks, a staff can be convened which is answerable to the committee that created it.

V.9. Elective organs of the Lithuanian Komsomol can have means of mass information.

V.10. Referendums can be held concerning issues that are especially important to the entire organization.

VI. THE LEAGUE'S PROPERTY AND FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

VI.1 The property of the Lithuanian Komsomol includes monetary funds and other property necessary for carrying out its designated tasks. The property is comprised of monetary funds and the property of local Komsomol organizations, Komsomol committees, and enterprises, institutions, associations, and other economically accountable subdivisions under the jurisdiction of the Lithuanian Komsomol. The property of the Lithuanian Komsomol is controlled by the Komsomol itself—its local organizations, elective organs, and economically accountable subdivisions under the jurisdiction of the Komsomol.

VI.2. The funds of the Lithuanian Komsomol consist of members' contributions, income from the organization's publications, deductions from cooperatives and other economically accountable associations, centers, and firms created under Komsomol committees and from other enterprises and economic subdivisions of the Lithuanian Komsomol.

VI.3. The annual budgets of the local Komsomol organizations, Komsomol committees, and the Lithuanian Komsomol are formed and approved from below to above.

VI.4. The monthly dues for members of the Lithuanian Komsomol are set at no less than 1 percent of income. Komsomol members who have no earnings pay monthly dues in the amount of 10 kopecks.
Members entering the Lithuanian Komsomol pay for a Komsomol card and badge.

VI.5. The local Komsomol organization can independently establish additional dues, their amounts, and the procedure for paying them. Additional dues are left at the disposal of the local Komsomol organization.

Program of the Lithuanian Young Communist League

The Lithuanian Young Communist League (Lithuanian Komsomol) unites the youth of Lithuania for the creation of a sovereign socialist Lithuania, defends the interests of its members, and creates possibilities for their self-expression and activity.

The Lithuanian Komsomol carries out its program relying on the activity of local organizations.

I. FOR SPIRITUAL AND ETHNIC RENEWAL

The Lithuanian Young Communist League:
Fosters the culture and traditions of the Lithuanian people and makes sure that all national cultures can be revived and developed in Lithuania;
forms the materialist world view of youth, propagandizes the ideals of humanism, and guarantees members of the union freedom of conscience;
achieves restoration of the objective historical truth, helps Komsomol members recognize the past of their homeland, native region, and organization, and takes care of monuments of history and culture;
participates in the creation of an ethnic school and helps provide autonomy of the higher school;
makes sure that youth are able to study in centers of world culture and science and helps young artists and scholars realize their creative ideas;
supports the national Olympic movement of Lithuania and campaigns for a healthy way of life;
participates in the movement for charity and philanthropy.

II. FOR AN EFFECTIVE ECONOMY AND A SOLUTION TO THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF YOUTH

The Lithuanian Communist Youth League:
participates in the exercise of the republic's economic independence;
participates in the formation of a state youth policy which would guarantee for youth the possibility of working in their specialties, material independence when they come of age, a higher standard of living for young families, and the possibility of better disclosing capabilities and realizing life goals;
demands comprehensive study of the needs of youth and stipulates ways to satisfy these needs in the plans for the socioeconomic development of enterprises, rayons, cities, and republics. Protects the interests of youth in the adoption of legal acts and the implementation of the economic reform;
is concerned about the creation of conditions for occupational improvement of youth and conditions for labor, life, and leisure;
fights for social justice;
creates youth firms, cooperatives, and banks in order to satisfy the social and cultural needs of youth and helps members of their organization find jobs during their free time from school and from their basic work;
makes sure that a leisure industry is created for children and youth;
makes sure that military servicemen participating in combat activities during peacetime and the families of those who have died during service in the Soviet Army are granted all the benefits envisioned by the laws and also makes sure that the youth of Lithuania who participated in the war in Afghanistan are ranked equally with those who participated in the Great Patriotic War;
obtains benefits for schoolchildren and students when using public transportation and visiting cultural and sports institutions, theaters, and concerts;
makes sure that priority is granted to rural areas in the implementation of state socioeconomic and cultural programs.

III. FOR DEMOCRACY AND PEACE

The Lithuanian Communist Youth League:
helps create a state which will actually guarantee the human rights proclaimed by the United Nations in the Human Rights Declaration, the Pact for Civil and Political Rights, and the Pact for Socioeconomic and Cultural Rights;
believes it is necessary to have a diversity of political and social organizations with equality in a democratic society;
speaks out in favor of peace and disarmament throughout the world, for a non-nuclear zone in Lithuania, the reduction of armed forces, and the redistribution of military expenditures for solving the republic's social problems;
makes sure that citizens of the Lithuanian SSR go through military service in Lithuania, leaving the right of choice for those who wish to serve in other republics. Speaks out in favor of the creation of ethnic formations in the armed forces and the creation of a professional army;
approves of the introduction of community service for young conscientious objectors.

IV. FOR A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

The Lithuanian Young Communist League:

fights against the construction of ecologically harmful facilities;
fights for the protection of nature in Lithuania, cooperates with nature protection organizations and movements of the republic and other countries;
unites detachments of volunteers for nature protection work in the republic;

V. FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERETHNIC AND INTERNATIONAL TIES

The Lithuanian Communist Youth League:
strengthens ties with Komsomol members and youth of other republics, thus contributing to the expansion of direct economic and cultural ties with republics of the USSR;
maintains contact with democratic youth organizations and movements in the struggle for peace, disarmament, world progress in sports and culture, and the protection of nature;
cooperates with Lithuanian emigre youth;
develops free individual and collective tourism of Komsomol members;
strives for independent participation in the activity of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and world festivals of youth and students;
strives for friendly interethnic ties in Lithuania.

Decree of the 22d Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Youth League Concerning the Independence of the Lithuanian Communist Youth League

The Lithuanian Communist Youth League (Lithuanian Komsomol) was formed in 1919, having adopted its program and statutes. In 1925 it adopted a new program and statutes of the Lithuanian Komsomol, which on 28 June 1940 was registered in the Lithuanian Ministry of Internal Affairs. This legitimized the activity of the Lithuanian Komsomol organization.

The bureau of the VLKSM [All-Union Communist Youth League] Central Committee by a decision of 18 October 1940 "accepted" the communist youth leagues of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia into the VLKSM.

This decision is invalid, for:
there was no expression of will of the Lithuanian Komsomol, an independent social organization, to enter the VLKSM.

The VLKSM statutes in effect at that time not only did not give the VLKSM Central Committee or its bureau the right to make such a decision, but also did not envision the possibility of accepting into the VLKSM an independent youth organization with a program and statutes.

The statehood of the Lithuanian republic was revoked in 1940 and therefore the Lithuanian Komsomol could neither protest nor carry out the aforementioned decision of the VLKSM Central Committee.

The desire of the Lithuanian SSR for sovereignty was legitimized at the session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet of 18 May 1989 which adopted amendments to the Lithuanian SSR Constitution and also the Declaration of the Sovereignty of the Lithuanian SSR. With the restoration of the statehood of the Lithuanian SSR, the restoration of the independence of the republic Komsomol organization is historically logical and necessary.

The 22d Congress of the Lithuanian Young Communist League decrees:

1. To consider the decision of the bureau of the VLKSM Central Committee of 18 October 1940 "On the Acceptance of the Komsomol of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia into the VLKSM" illegal and to restore the Lithuanian Communist Youth League as an independent organization.

2. To approve the new program and statutes of the Lithuanian Communist Youth League.

3. To approve before 1 October 1989 the banner, membership card, and badge of the Lithuanian Communist Youth League.

4. To demand that the bureau of the VLKSM Central Committee declare illegal and invalid the decree of 18 October 1940 "On the Acceptance of the Komsomol of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia into the VLKSM" from the time of its adoption.

5. To arrange its interrelations with the VLKSM on the principle of equal-rights partnership and a reciprocal agreement. To make it incumbent on the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Young Communist League before 1 October 1989 to prepare a draft of an agreement between the Lithuanian Komsomol and the VLKSM, which outlines the basic principles for cooperation of the organizations. To submit the draft to the VLKSM Central Committee.

6. The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Youth League before 1 October 1988 is to prepare and approve the following documents of the Lithuanian Communist Youth League:

concerning the policy for accounting for members;
concerning the monetary funds and property of the league;
concerning the policy for forming leadership organs;
concerning the policy for keeping documentation of the committees of the Komsomol and its organizations.

7. Before 1 October 1989 the accounting for members of the Lithuanian Komsomol should be done on the basis of receipts for payment of dues. Dues are paid according to the new requirements of the Statutes of the Lithuanian Komsomol beginning 1 October 1989.

8. Beginning 1 September 1989 to begin reregistration of VLKSM members who are on the rolls of the Lithuanian Komsomol and who support the statutes and program of the Lithuanian Komsomol, issuing them membership cards. The length of membership of Lithuanian Komsomol members is counted from the time they entered the VLKSM.

Not to recall its representatives from VLKSM elected organs before signing an agreement with the VLKSM.

Before signing the aforementioned agreement, to retain Lithuanian Komsomol organizations and to permit VLKSM members to participate in their activity.

9. To approve as a basis the draft of the provisions concerning the Control Commission of the Lithuanian Komsomol. The Central Committee and the Control Commission of the Lithuanian Komsomol at a joint meeting before 1 August 1989 is to adopt provisions for the Control Commission of the Lithuanian Komsomol.

10. To consider the bureau of international youth tourism Sputnik and the staff of student construction detachments accountable only to the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Komsomol. To reorganize the bureau of international youth tourism Sputnik of the Lithuanian Komsomol into the youth international tourist organization of the Lithuanian Komsomol.

11. To demand that the CPSU Central Committee grant the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Komsomol the right to independently guide the activity of editing all of its publications.

12. Control over the implementation of this decree is the responsibility of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Komsomol.

Lithuanian Parties Set Up Consultative Committee
LD1407203189 Vilnius in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] A consultative committee of the Lithuanian political parties and organizations has been set up here in Lithuania. The committee will enable representatives of various parties to share information, coordinate mutual activities, and discuss ways and methods of reaching the main political goal. The stimulus of setting up a consultative committee of this type was given by the declaration on the development of regaining the statehood of Lithuania, adopted at the recent session of the Seimas of the Lithuanian reform movement Sajudis.

The consultative committee was set up by the representatives of various parties in the editorial office of ATGIMINAS, the press bulletin of the Sajudis movement. Among those taking part were members of the Seimas of the Lithuanian reform movement Sajudis, Lithuanian Liberty League, Lithuanian Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party, Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party, Helsinki Group of Lithuania, the Committee for Freeing the Political Prisoners, the movement Venibe-Yedinstvo-Jednosc, the Lithuanian National Youth Union (Yuno Ilyupova), the (Dekuti) club, Lithuanian Workers Union, all members of the (Kaunas) Council of Sajudis.

The Sajudis information agency reports that representatives of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the Lithuanian Young Communist League were not present.

Lithuania's Kaunus City Holds Joint Plenum
LD1407211689 Vilnius Lithuanian to North America 0000 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Summary] Yesterday, an extraordinary joint plenum of the Kaunus city and the city's administrative rayons' party committees was held. Two issues were discussed at the plenum: the political situation in Kaunus, as well as the current situation in the city's party organization, and the future status of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

The plenum participants firmly supported the idea that party should not declare its leading role, but to win the desirable authority while working for the Lithuanian people. The joint plenum supported the idea of changing article six in the current Constitution, which right at the beginning declares that "the leading and ruling force of the Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system as well as the state and public organisations is the CPSU." The joint Kaunas plenum voiced the opposite point of view, it stated that a reliable way of preventing the return of totalitarianism is the right to set up other parties, whose activities would be defined by the Constitution.

The necessity to maintain a dialogue with Sajudis and other political forces was stressed.

It was also stressed at the plenum that the greatest majority of Communist Party members in Kaunas support an independent Communist Party of Lithuania, because the political perspective here in Lithuania can be such that this party would have to lead the republic to the restoration of sovereignty.

Regarding the situation in Kaunas, plenum participants pointed out that economic reform did not yield the expected results: ministries are continuing to issue commands to the enterprises; there is shortage of the most essential goods; the crime rate is rising; and social inequality is increasing. People voice their discontent in different ways about the current situation, the Kaunus party committee is lagging behind in solving the current problems. [passage indistinct]

Lithuanian Deputy Emphasizes Right to Autonomy
AU0907171789 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 8 Jul 89 p 6

[Ansgar Graw report on interview with Estonian Deputy Marju Lauristin, member of the Supreme Soviet: "The Estonians Insist on Self-Determination"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] One out of two Estonians would vote for the People's Front in elections, and not more than seven

percent would support the Estonian Communist Party. The results of a poll conducted by the People's Front in April, was just released by sociologist Marju Lauristin, who is currently visiting the FRG. Mrs Lauristin was elected member of the Congress of People's Deputies for the People's Front, and subsequently became a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet. According to Mrs Lauristin, some 32 percent (almost one-third) of all non-Estonians within the smallest Soviet republic would vote for the Communist Party and only nine percent for the People's Front.

The People's Front has a moderate attitude toward demands that Estonia should withdraw from the USSR. According to Mrs Lauristin, originally a member of the Communist Party of Estonia and now one of the People's Front most popular figures of integration: "If we talk about independence, we are not thinking of withdrawing from the USSR today or tomorrow. We are aware of the fact that the question of borders and where one belongs in Europe is very sensitive. This is why we only want the right to autonomous development. I think that the USSR will guarantee us this autonomy."

Marju Lauristin said that she believes that party head Gorbachev's appeal to overcome nationalism so as not to endanger the existence of the USSR applies to Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, but not to the Baltic ambitions. "Because Moscow needs a bridge, a link to the West to establish economic contacts and increase trade. Because they have historically been part of the West, independent and sovereign Baltic republics might serve this purpose." However, in that case the USSR would have to be transformed into a real confederation, in which each [republic] can make independent decisions in all political, cultural, and economic issues.

The objective of any policy remains the "natural right to self-determination" including the fundamental right of secession from the state: "Even Lenin repeatedly emphasized this right!" However, if the Soviet transformation continues "in the sphere of democratization, toward autonomy for the republics, and with regard to the confederalist principles" it is conceivable that the Estonians—like all other Soviet nations—will opt to stay within the USSR, "because this is advantageous for all Soviet citizens, particularly since, on the other side, European integration is making progress."

However, should Moscow fail to make real concessions, then the People's Front will certainly turn to Article 72 of the Soviet Constitution as a last resort ("Each republic of the USSR retains the right to freely withdraw from the USSR").

Is an independent state of the size of Estonia not a vision? Mrs Lauristin refers to the examples of Switzerland, the Benelux countries, and Liechtenstein. "The West must also understand that our demands are realistic and practicable, and that they have nothing to do with nationalist narrow-mindedness." On the contrary, there are very specific ideas about the development of the Latvian and Baltic economy, as well as about cooperation with other Soviet republics and West Europe.

Yet, the preconditions for economic recovery is the renunciation of the planned economy system and of centralism. "More than 90 percent of our industry is controlled by ministries in Moscow." This makes it impossible to have a profitable economy. Apart from restructuring the economy along the principles of the market economy it is also necessary to introduce a convertible currency, Mrs Lauristin said.

The question of an independent Estonian citizenship is more difficult, Marju Lauristin noted. Such a citizenship would have to be implemented in a USSR that has been transformed into a confederation, but until then many other problems will still have to be solved, such as, for example, the question of the Russian citizens in Estonia.

Lithuanian Criticizes Draft Economic Law

LD0707131089 Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 6 Apr 89 p 2

[Article by Elvyra Maksimaitiene, docent, Finance and Credit Department, Vilnius State University, entitled "Is Central Dictate Becoming Legitimized?" under the rubric "Problems of Republic's Economic Independence."]

[Text] The draft of "Common Principles For Administration of Republic Economy and Social Affairs, In Development of Their Sovereign Rights, Self-Government, and Financing," (TIESA, 15 Mar 1989) raises many doubts. First of all, can this type of document be the same for all the republics, which differ in their economic development, national income, rates of growth and many other areas. Also, the entire economy located within its territory, instead of merely 70 percent of its production capability, should be turned over to the republic.

The logic of this draft is difficult to comprehend also, because the center reserves the right to issue state orders, obligatory for everyone, the right to production distribution.... In other words, we will become owners of that 70 percent of production and worry about it, but will unable to state how much of the production we can turn over while, at the same time, we will be told how much we will be accorded, from the goodness of their hearts

Financial resources, at the republics' disposal, will also depend upon the center, thus, it will announce how much of the earned income, will be left for them.

Republic changeover to self-administration and financing demands, in essence, new financial relations with the center. They should be based upon mutual agreements. These would determine deduction rates, from republic income funds, for the union budget. This would be more

equitable, than the currently proposed one-sided distribution from the center to the republics of resources and their norms.

True, it is projected that the republic budgets will receive the profit (income) from the economic enterprises and organizations which are under them. Previously, these payments were also turned over to the republic budgets. Currently, however, profit (income) payments from an economic establishment, under republic jurisdiction, are announced as "a form of all-people's state ownership," and it is simultaneously stated, a local jurisdiction economic concern will have to turn over, to the union budget, five percent and an economy under republic jurisdiction—ten percent of the profit (income). Thus, one more channel is opened for supplying the union budget from funds earned by republics.

Moscow thinkers cannot visualize life without the policy of centralized economy. Apparently, it has become clear, even to them, that, the Lithuanian budget, for instance, will not be able to make ends meet. For this reason our republic is promised retention of up to 40 percent of the profit, contributed to the budget by union-controlled enterprises and organizations located within Lithuania's territory. We would thus receive R200 million. That is only a drop in the ocean, however.

In switching over to economic accountability, Lithuania will lose a large portion of the working capital, which currently, comprises more than two-fifths of our income budget. Working capital will further act as income for the union budget, with republic budgets receiving only a certain portion of it. The amount of this portion is to be determined by the center. It is said, it will be uniform among all the republics. Thus, it must be surmised, it will be close to the working capital amount, alloted for each republic budget, based on a common denominator and amounting to less than that which is now alloted for Lithuania. During 1989 the republic budget allotment ranged from 56.8-100 percent (Lithuania received 98.2 percent in 1988; 94.3 percent in 1989).

The Lithuanian budget will also lose a portion of its working funds, because we will have to share these funds with others. A proposal was made for the republics, to use separate payments for various types of goods, employing a new system of fund distribution.

We will have to pay not only for the raw materials. Having produced goods from it and realizing a profit for their sale, we will have to pay a portion, from our working capital funds, to those republics from which we had obtained raw materials, that is, we will have to pay for cotton, furs, tobacco and other materials. Thus, another channel will be opened for redistribution of national income. The value principle will be further ignored, in setting prices for raw materials and goods.

Republics will again find themselves in a disparity situation, simply because of the pricing mechanism and its centralized planning. If manufactured raw materials are turned into goods, whose price comprises the working capital, the republics which supply the raw materials, will receive additional income from other republics. This regulation is very disadvantageous for Lithuania—an agricultural country. Meat, milk, milk products, vegetable, and potato prices are very low and unprofitable. By 1989 these losses will have reached R2221 million (a form of budget price difference), or 48 percent of Lithuanian budget expenditures. Lithuania will be obliged to turn over a portion of its incoming working capital to the republics which had provided us with the raw materials (for the production of textiles, wine, tobacco and other goods), but no one has promised to pays us working capital for the meat, sugar, milk and other products, produced by us.

What income are we going to balance the Lithuanian Republic's budget outlays with, if we are to lose a part of our working capital?

There is no point in expecting union budget subsidies or grants. As projected by the draft, such subsidies may be apportioned only to those republics which, for objective reasons, fall considerably below the national average in certain commodities and services. It seems the new taxation of recreational and tourist enterprises, for their use of national resources and common health resort infrastructure facilities, is proposed for that purpose. This is projected to be included in the local (republic) budgets. A proposal has been made to institue new and drop old local taxes and dues. Permission will be granted to (based on union method principles and USSR laws) determine resident's taxes (excepting income taxes) and their regulations, as well as, regulations for cooperative and other public organization income (profit) taxation and other. It is not difficult to perceive how the local taxes and tax regulations will be changed: they will have to be raised. Even the current Lithuanian budget does not balance—it is operating in the red. The officially announced deficit stands at—R220 million. So what are we to expect in the future?

True, with permission from the USSR Ministry of Finance, credit may be obtained to balance the budget. This will have to be repaid, however, with 3 percent interest.

It is difficult to guess what objective the creators of the draft for self-adminstration and financing had in mind: could it, in truth, have been to force the republics, straining toward economic independence, to their knees?

What do we propose? Not to accept these principles, since those announced in the draft, further anticipate the rule of republic economy from a strong center. There is only one solution—to defend the concept of economic independence, as proposed by Lithuania.

Lithuanian Deputies Call For Economic Autonomy
AU1407212889 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 14 Jul 89 p 12

[Report by DER STANDARD staffer Adam Zwass: "The North-West Wants Partial Independence"]

[Text] Vienna—Glasnost made it possible for the democratically elected Lithuanian deputies to present their desire for economic autonomy to the People's Congress. The republic would like to stay within the USSR without being bound by the directives of the central authority.

As Deputy K.D.P. Prunskene said: "As long as the hypercentralized economic administration is maintained, the half-hearted reforms will not lead the Soviet economy out of stagnation." It is not enough to extend the producer goods enterprises' competence for making decisions while the republics remain unchanged. Nothing is better suited to unite the nations and their national economies than the market, as well as direct contacts between the individual republics and their production units, he said.

The deputy had very strong arguments for his plea for economic autonomy: The attempt to guarantee the integrity by unified decisions of a far-away center in the huge state has caused irreparable damage. It has destroyed the natural roots on which the nations had based their participation in the international exchange of labor.

Perestroyka can be implemented only by people and not by an anonymous work force, he said. A synchronized course of action in all republics can only lead into an abyss. If one wants to encourage the people to integrate their work and their means in individual farms, to purchase shares, or to help demonopolize the economy in some other way, one would first have to reestablish respect for the law.

Prunskene on Lithuanian autonomy: "Our plan is to hand over the control over all spheres of the economy to the authorities of the republic. His final statement was remarkable: "It is better to live well in a non-uniform order than to live badly in a uniform order; egalitarianism prevents those who are well-trained from working efficiently and petrifies the weakness of the backward." He directed sharp criticism at the premier, who had accused Lithuania of "abusing of the favorable conditions in the USSR": "He should know that the enterprises that are directly answerable to the union transfer 95 percent of their profits to the central fund.

The statements by Prunskene were supplemented by Deputy A.M.K. Brasauskas: "For many years we have talked about the power of the Soviets and presented as already implemented what we desired." Now the time has come to fill the mold with substance, he said, adding that he thinks that the only way to overcome this difficult situation is to recognize the peoples' sovereign rights as the basis of the Soviet law-governed state. However, above all it is necessary for the Soviet Government to openly and clearly present the history of the fateful agreements of 1939, he said.

Mikhail Gorbachev has given his answer: The state has to be strengthened, and the autonomous rights of the republics have to be respected.

Brazauskas Interviewed on Baltic Self-Dependence
LD1907140189 Vilnius in English to North America 2200 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Last week the committee on economic reform in Moscow got down to discuss the draft laws of Lithuanian and Estonian economic self-dependence. This has been disclosed in a traditional Friday Radio Vilnius interview by the Lithuanian Communist Party leader, Algirdas Brazauskas, this time by telephone from Moscow. He is participating both in the work of the Supreme Soviet session and sessions of the aforesaid committee.

According to Algirdas Brazauskas, the committee members want to get to the bottom of the concept proposed by the Baltic economists. Besides, the top-ranking officials Algirdas Brazauskas talked to are aware of the significance of the draft law primarily of its political significance. The USSR Supreme Soviet is to discuss Lithuanian and Estonian economic self-dependence in the near future, so Algirdas Brazauskas expressed a hope that the draft law will be adopted.

Meanwhile, here in Vilnius we are unclear about why this should be done by the supreme power body in Moscow, when the Lithuanian laws on the adoption of constitutional amendments have precedence over the union ones.

Algirdas Brazauskas has also informed that a law on peasant households recently passed in this country has been described as very good and timely. At the same time, the Lithuanian COmmunist Party leader expressed concern over some recent events in Lithuania. I've always been a proponent of well thought-out moves, he said; ambitious demands, for instance to withdraw an occupationist army and the like, are unreasonable. Now that problems vital for Lithuania are being discussed in Moscow this could only do harm to our common cause. Now Lithuania should be deeply thoughtful, said Algirdas Brazauskas.

Latvian Memorial Honors Victims of Nazism
LD0507095189 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Riga July 5 LATINFORM, TASS—A small square in a Riga district, where 48 years ago Nazis burned alive hundreds of Jews, became the venue of a mass rally on Tuesday. Speakers at the rally included Ivars Kezbers, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party, Andris barkans, Riga's

deputy mayor, historians, former ghetto inmates and other citizens. Before the war a synagogue used to stand on the site. On the fourth day of occupation the Nazis filled it with Jews and set the building alight.

The speakers at the rally said that the monstrous crime should not be forgotten. The duty of the living is to counter any form of inter-ethnic strife. Prayers, Jewish folk songs and poems were heard at the rally.

A memorial stone block was unveiled on the spot where the synagogue used to be. Surrounding the ten-tonne block, modelled by a Latvian sculptor, Uldis Stergis, are granite tablets bearing three inscription in Yiddish, Latvian and Russian: "A memorial to Jews who fell from Nazi hands will be erected here".

The monument will keep fresh the momory of the women, children and old people who are lying in communal graves across the republic. Nazis and their henchmen killed more than 70,000 Latvian Jews and nearly as many brought from other European countries. Thousands of people of other nationalities were exterminated here too. The Latvian society of Jewish culture has begun to raise money for the memorial. A world-famous sculptor, Ernst Neizvestnyy, has already declared his readiness to work on it.

Georgian 15th Central Committee Plenum Held

PM1107143389 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jun 89 p 1

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 15th Plenum was held 17 June. The following were invited to it: first secretaries of party city committees [gorkoms] and party rayon committees [raykoms]; secretaries of party committees with the rights of raykoms; ministers; chairmen of state committees who are not members of the Central Committee or the Georgian Communist Party Auditing Commission, and chairmen of agro-industrial associations.

The plenum examined the question of the results of the CPSU Central Committee March (1989) Plenum and the tasks of the republic party organization with regard to the implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy.

Since the report had been distributed to the plenum's participants, it was not read out.

The following spoke during the debate: G.D. Mgeladze, first deputy chairman of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom]; N.A. Petriashvili, leader of a pig breeding team at Akhmetskiy Rayon's Zemo-Alvanskiy state farm [sovkhoz]; B.D. Makharashvili, first secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom; N.S. Dzhankhoteli, party committee secretary at Lentekhskiy Rayon's Chikhareshskiy livestock raising sovkhoz; O. Nadaraya, second secretary of the Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Oblast Committee [Obkom]; V.K. Burkadze, director of the Georgian SSR Gosagroprom Research Institute of the Economics and Management of the Agro-Industrial Complex; S.V. Bagapsh, first secretary of the Ochamchirskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; T.V. Kunchuliya, first secretary of the Makharadzevskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; G.K. Chanturiya, chairman of a collective farm board in the village of Etseri, Tsalendzhikhskiy Rayon; M.G. Grigoryan, chairman of the Marneulskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee; V.D. Chitishvili, chairman of the South Osetian Oblast Agro-Industrial Association; N.O. Andriadze, first secretary of the Vanskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; and V.I. Alavidze, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Planning Committee.

G.G. Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

A resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

The plenum noted a report on the implementation of the Georgian republic organization's party budget for 1988 and confirmed the resolution on this question.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum relieved B.V. Nikolskiy of his duties as second secretary and member of the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and removed him from the Central Committee.

The plenum relieved P.G. Gilashvili and Z.A. Chkheidze of their duties as Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members.

B.V. Adleyba and D.V. Margvelidze were relieved of their duties as candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

A.Yu. Pavshentsev, who had been working as deputy chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Socioeconomic Department, was made a member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He was elected second secretary and member of the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

B.S. Dzhikiya, who had been working as chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Agrarian Department, was elected secretary and member of the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

T.V. Lordkipanidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR KGB, was elected member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

V.F. Khishba, first secretary of Abkhaz Party Obkom, was made a member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He was elected candidate member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum relieved V.G. Bakradze of his post as chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee State and Legal Department. O.K. Gonadze, CPSU Central Committee instructor, was confirmed as chief of this department.

The plenum relieved K.K. Abuladze of his post as chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee General Department. V.G. Gurgenidze, who had been working as first deputy chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Ideological Department, was confirmed as chief of this department.

The plenum confirmed S.T. Rigvava as chairman of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Party Control Commission.

S.M. Suleymanov was confirmed as editor of SOVET GYURDZHUSTANY.

A.Ye. Selivanov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

Armenian Council of Ministers Makes Appointments

NC0607071989 Yerevan ARMENPRES International Service in Armenian 1215 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Yerevan, 5 Jul (ARMENPRES)—The Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Council of Ministers has appointed Mikhail Minasbekyan as deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR State Planning Committee and Robert Mkrtichev as deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Committee for State Security. It also relieved Badal Muradyan from his responsibilities as deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR State Planning Committee at his request.

Armenia To Discuss Free Economic Zones

NC1507141789 Yerevan ARMENPRES International Service in Armenian 1215 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Yerevan, 14 Jul (ARMENPRES)—On many occasions the leadership of the Armenian SSR has raised the question of creating free enterprise zones in the republic which could contribute substantially to eliminating the consequences of the earthquake and to the economy's development. Already, an Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet decision has been passed concerning the desirability of creating such a zone within the framework of the transition to new principles of economic and social management based on self-administration and self-financing.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee passed a decision to organize a scientific consultative meeting in Yerevan with the participation of the country's renowned experts. The meeting will take place in the second half of July 1989. It will formulate the basic principles and methods for creating comprehensive free enterprise zones within the framework of Armenia's conditions and the capacity of the Economic Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences.

The participants in the meeting will be taken on a tour to the earthquake zones and other regions of Armenia and will meet with the representatives of the party, Soviet, and economic bodies and scientific institutes.

Nagorno-Karabakh Holds Constituent Conference

NC1507125389 Yerevan ARMENPRES International Service in Armenian 1215 GMT 12 Jul 89

[ARMENPRES correspondent A. Grigoryan report: "On the NKAO situation"]

[Excerpt] Stepanakert, 12 Jul (ARMENPRES)—[Passage omitted] The constituent conference of the Stepanakert city organization of Artsakh's [Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast] "unification" Armenian popular movement was held. The conference passed a special resolution to become part of the pan-national armenian movement. A similar conference was held in Askeran Rayon.

Russian Popular Front Conference Reported

PM2107145289 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 29, 16 Jul 89 p 2

[Aleksandr Mineyev and Yana Nikitina report: "Popular Front of Russia: Let's Wait Till Autumn. Delegates of Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Popular Fronts Meet in Yaroslavl"]

[Text] Yaroslavl—Delegates from nearly 50 cities and towns of the Russian Federation discussed current problems recently at a two-day conference. Many views proved totally incompatible. Which is why the delegates decided in the middle of the first day to hold a conference rather than a constituent congress, as was originally planned, and to hold the congress in October.

From the delegates' speeches.

Viktor Mertsalov (Stavropol): The Popular Front formed in Stavropol late last year was fined 2,000 rubles for four of its election meetings; two of our members were also sentenced to two months of forced labour.

Alesandr Sorokin (deputy of the district Soviet, Kemerovo):

The Citizens' Initiative of the Kuzbass group hasn't had any special problems. It was founded in March and registered with the City Executive Committee in June. Our objectives: to rally the public to fight the harmful "development programme" designed by self-interested institutions, and to look for the best forms of local self-goverment.

Valeriy Pavlov (trade union committee chairman of the Cheboksary diesel factory): Our movement includes members of various nationalities, but is not in any way opposed to the older movement of Chuvash intellectuals for national revival...

Some speakers in Yaroslavl favoured a Russio-centric structure for the projected popular front. But the majority of the delegates said democratic principles should take precedence over national ones. Why?

V. Ponomarev (Moscow Popular Front): Otherwise this would narrow our movement.

While the Yaroslavl conference did not pass any resolutions, it did give participants a chance to get to know each other better, to see where opinions differ or coincide.

Curfew Lifted in Novyy Uzen, Kazakhstan
LD2507123189 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Alma-Ata July 25 TASS—By TASS correspondents Raisa Ioffe and Kairbek Yermukhanov:

The curfew in Novyy Uzen, Kazakhstan, was lifted by a decree passed late on Monday [24 July] by the Presidium of Kazakhstan's Supreme Soviet.

The curfew was imposed on June 19 to stop mass disturbances following clashes between young people of various nationalities. For more than a month life in the city ground to a halt at 9 p.m. local time. Only at 6 a.m. today did the 60,000-strong city return to normal life.

Although the situation in Novyy Uzen, as in nearby settlements, stabilised a week after the dramatic clashes, a government commission was set up in the republic to elaborate urgent measures on the city's socio-economic development. Prolonged tension and the poor social infrastructure of Novyy Uzen and nearby settlements were cited as the causes of the conflict in this burgeoning centre of the Soviet oil and gas industry.

All curfew regulations have now been lifted, but mobile groups and workers' squads, set up during the disturbances, continue to enforce public order.

The enterprises of the city work as normal, although the aftermath of the June events is still felt, particularly in construction, which used to work in three shifts. Naturally, the artificially shortened light day affected the rates of construction and effots now need to be made to make up the losses. Over 45,000 square metres of housing will be commissioned this year alone. People can now see for themselves that their concerns and needs are being tackled. New telephone lines have been established and work has started to lay water and gas mains.

Over 1,000 people left the city after the mass disturbances, including 830 Caucasians, 100 Kazakhs, 150 Russians and Ukrainians, as well as representatives of other nationalities, Sultan Nogayev, second secretary of the Novyy Uzen Communist Party Committee told TASS. The initial fears of most oil-men for the fate of their families gave way to a sober look at the situation, which was stabilised following the well-coordinated actions of the law- enforcement agencies. Many people are returning home, all of them receive material aid and jobs.

The problem of employment for local youth, some of whom have no skills, is also being dealt with. As many as 450 people have now found work here and it is planned to provide another 1,000 new jobs in the near future. The "Mangyshlakneft" association has opened a centre which gives training in a variety of trades.

Kazakhstan Develops Ecological Program
LD0807035989 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] An integrated ecological program was worked out in Kazakhstan. It extends over the next 2 years and over the 13th 5-Year Plan period. Air pollution in Alma Ata, Dzhambul, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Leninogorsk, Zyryanovsk, Chimkent, and other towns in the republic is far in excess of the permissible standards. The Aral Sea is dying. A very tense ecological situation has arisen in the Caspian Sea basin, Lake Balkhash, and at the gas-condensate and oil deposits of the Uralsk and Guryev oblasts. The degradation of pastureland, the salting up of irrigated lands, and their transformation into swamps continue. Therefore, measures were taken without delay. The objective of the ecology program is to reduce the amount of harmful substances discharged into the atmosphere, to completely halt the discharge of polluted sewage water into expanses of water, and to create conditions under which the fertility of agricultural lands will rise and the flora and fauna will be preserved. A large volume of forestry restoration work will also be carried out, while it is intended to increase the area of green planted areas by more than 46,000 hectares in Kazakhstan towns.

Tajik Party Decides To Lower Rogon Dam
LD1107121889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] The Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Presidium of the Tajikistan Council of Ministers

have adopted a decision to reduce the height of the Rogon dam and therefore to reduce the level of the upstream side of the future water reservoir by 50 meters. This will save 37 percent of agricultural land from flooding and will allow almost two-thirds of the inhabitants, who are already preparing for resettlement, to remain in place. This measure was called for by the persistent demands of the population of the hilly areas in which the hydroelectric power station is being built and of the Association for Culture and Ecology. There has been widespread public reaction to this decision. However, it has not ended the dispute. Those who support construction of the hydroelectric power station still have quite a few weighty arguments, since there is a difficult demographic situation in the republic, and the commissioning of a powerful hydroelectric power station would give birth to many new enterprises and would provide jobs for more than 250,000 people.

Turkmen Imam Views Mosque, Muslim Festival

LD1107212989 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Interview with Ashkhabad imam by correspondent K. Babayev; date and place of interview not given; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Turkmen Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on the construction of a Muslim mosque in Ashkhabad.

[Babayev] About R500,000 will be required for its construction. The Muslim community is confident that it will acquire this money without difficulty, although no religious boom is apparent in the republic. It's simply that the believers of Ashkhabad and the surrounding area do not have a single mosque today. They were all destroyed in the 1920's and 1930's by people who naively supposed that religion would disappear from life, together with the mosques and the old people. Aware of the lack of haste characteristic of builders, the believers decided to build themselves and have already erected a temporary meeting-house alongside the foundations of the new mosque.

Both the Christian and Muslim communities have been represented in the supreme body of the country. The elections to the local soviets lie ahead, and Muslims will be putting forward their representatives there.

[Local imam, speaking in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] Yes, says (Khiziq Kuli), the imam of the Ashkhabad mosque, Muslim believers would like and intend to put forward their representatives to these bodies which would defend with dignity and honor the interests of all ordinary people.

[Babayev] But wouldn't the representatives of the clergy in these bodies find themselves in a kind of dual situation? After all, in the past the power bodies have always had a negative attitude to the staging of religious ceremonies and festivities. Incidentally, the big Muslim festival Kurban Bayram is now drawing near.

[Imam] Yes, there was that sort of attitude a few years ago, but now the situation has changed fundamentally. The authorities not only do not prohibit them, they render us all kinds of assistance. And this is a correct policy. I must say that for many people, especially the young, the Kurban Bayram has lost its religious meaning. I think that the present Kurban Bayram will be a festival of the good union of Muslims. It is true that this hope is being clouded by rumors which reach me that during the days of the religious festival some groups intend to provoke disturbances, as happened on 1 May. If this is true, then all Muslims must prevent it, they must stop people from causing a split and alarm in people's lives and remind them of the responsibility about which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke recently when he spoke on Central Television.

In conclusion Imam Khiziq Kuli wished all Muslims prosperity and congratulated them on the coming Kurban Bayram. [video shows the site of the new mosque; imam and group of followers seated on prayer mats; interior of a house with a man seated on the floor reading a book next to a television set; painting of a mosque on a wall; view of meeting-house under construction; correspondent and imam seated on prayer mats]

Economic

Azerbaijan Railroads Hit by Abkhaziya Situation

PM2507114189 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jul 89 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent report under the general heading: "The Situation Remains Tense"]

[Text] Baku, 20 Jul—In connection with the events in Abkhaziya, Azerbaijan Railroad workers are seeking real opportunities to accelerate the movement through the republic's capital of passenger trains proceeding to and from Moscow, Tbilisi, Rostov, Yerevan, and other destinations. This morning extra mainline locomotive teams joined them to help cover more than 600 km of track on the western and northern sections of the railroad. From their very first hours of work they are to ensure priority for passenger trains traveling every day in various directions outside the schedule.

"The difficult situation that has taken shape on our mainline today," Railroad First Deputy Chief S. Shikhiyev told the TASS correspondent, "has caused substantial amendments to the work of three locomotive depots, a dozen stations on the railroad's Kirovabad and Baku sections, and all subdivisions of the traffic and passenger services. With their help a special schedule of train movements has been drawn up and is operative. Trains now proceed to the south, north, and center of the country bypassing Baku. To get them to their destination as quickly

as possible is the chief task set for us and also for Transcaucasus and North Caucasus Railroad workers today. Leading specialists of the USSR Ministry of Railways are working in Baku to coordinate operations. For purposes of passenger safety all trains have been placed under the control of militia transport department staffers."

The events in Abkhaziya have also affected the work of the largest transshipment center in the Transcaucasus—Baku station. Trains from Georgia, the North Caucasus, and other directions are arriving there considerably behind schedule—causing justified complaints from passengers. To satisfy the demand for railroad operations, dozens of cars have been brought out of the railroad's reserve, although their numbers are plainly inadequate.

There is a complex situation today in the traffic service responsible for delivering national economic freight in the region. In addition to the difficulties connected with its transportation to the earthquake-hit regions of Armenia and to Georgia, where a considerable number of freight trains are being held up, serious malfunctions are also to be observed in the work of almost all siding stations on Azerbaijan's iron road.

Military Surplus Sold to Civilians

PM2507092789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent M. Shimanskiy: "Buy a Military ZIL Truck"]

[Text] The Belorussian State Committee for Material and Technical Supply [Gossnab] commercial center is currently holding an unusual fair: It is selling powerful ZIL, Ural, Kama, MAZ, and GAZ military vehicles. Where did the equipment come from?

"It was previously 'serving' in the Belorussian Military District or in our units stationed in the GDR," P. Sytko, chief of the commercial center, explains. "In connection with the reduction of the USSR Armed Forces, kit and equipment is being transferred to Gossnab organizations for sale to the population and cooperatives. The largest category of transferred equipment is motor vehicles. The republic's Gossnab has agreed to buy around 2,000 vehicles from the military department. So we are selling them."

Some of the vehicles are sold by the commercial center, and the rest are being delivered to the oblast territorial supply administrations by the corresponding military units according to a schedule. Every vehicle coming out of the Army garages is subjected to a careful examination, which is carried out by a commission. This commission determines the technical condition and secondhand value of the vehicle.

On what terms is the equipment sold? It is sold at the secondhand retail price. There is a great demand for it—from the public, cooperatives, and leaseholders. All-terrain GAZ-66 vehicles are particularly valued. Over 150 vehicles have already been sold and are now being used in collective farm and state farm fields, farmsteads, and leaseholding collectives.

Kolpakov Reports Metallurgy Production Up

LD2507201789 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS—Economic reform in metallurgy for the first time enabled it to produce more with less workers. The number of workers in the branch was reduced by 92,000 men, but the rates of growth of labour productivity exceeded the level planned for 1990.

The sector repaid its debts and earned 1 billion roubles over and above plan, the "GOVERNMENT HERALD" newspaper was told by Soviet Metallurgy Minister Serafim Kolpakov.

Metallurgy accounts for roughly a tenth of the country's industrial output. "Your concept for metallurgy's future development," Serafim Kolpakov said, "provides for stabilising the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals in the first half of the 1990s and for their gradual reduction starting from 1995. This will be compensated for by an expansion of assortment and better quality of metal products."

SS-20 Plant Sets Example of Conversion

PM2507085589 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jul 89 Second Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Yu. Shatalov report: "'Feya' Has Subjugated Missiles. A Defense Plant Has Switched to Manufacturing Goods for the People"]

[Text] Udmurt ASSR—There were few people until recently who knew of the "Votkinskiy Zavod" Production Association's existence. The dread SS-20 missiles went there for "maintenance" in an atmosphere of profound secrecy. Now the whole world has heard about the enterprise and a group of U.S. specialists in Votkinsk is inspecting the way in which our country is fulfilling the treaty on halting production of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles.

There are increasingly frequent discussions in the workshops about conversion. Last January the "Votkinskiy Zavod" Association collective began to transfer part of its production capacities to peaceful output.

"We did not ignore such output before, but we now have an opportunity to produce more of it," Yu. Chertkov, the association's chief engineer, said. "In order to do this we had to reinforce our design technological services, which are operating for the national economy, using the specialists who were released; we had to open a new design bureau, where automatic lines for processing sectors are now created, and convert some workshops."

Many problems have arisen and they have not as yet all been resolved. For instance, the designers who came to the new departments from the main production unit encountered a shortage of components for nonmilitary output. They were used to having all the necessary things to hand, whereas now they have to operate making adjustments for shortages.

Conversion has disrupted the normal tenor of people's lives and compelled them to "adapt" their profession to the requirements of the national economy. Many people have done this with great enthusiasm.

"My present work has proved as interesting as it was before," V. Vinokurov, a former developer of mountings for the missiles whose production has been discontinued, said.

He is now the head of a new department developing various machines for processing sectors in the agro-industrial complex. The designers can be said to have started from scratch, since the former technical documentation for automatic lines was hopelessly outmoded. But, despite this, they have already succeeded in creating a powerful pasteurization and cooling installation for the dairy industry, which is unparalleled in our country. Series production was mastered recently, but this installation has already been presented at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and won high praise from specialists.

The same design bureau has prepared five types of packaging and sealing machines for bottling milk, sour milk products, and baby food for production. Every year, starting this year, the association will supply the national economy with up to 300 such lines.

Workshops producing consumer goods are also gaining momentum. Henceforth the Votkinsk plant workers will send 420,000 "Feya" washing machines into the trade network—far more than in 1987. Next year this figure will rise to 600,000. The popularity of the small domestic machines is a sign of their high quality.

Baby carriages are another matter. It may appear strange that a defense plant with a powerful production base has decided to manufacture baby carriages. People may ask why not video recorders, video players, or personal computers. But the reality is that the Votkinsk workers have nothing to do with electronics. Mechanical production is their customary occupation. Hence the uniformity of the goods developed in the peaceful design bureaus.

As for baby carriages, they are in great demand. This year trading outlets required no fewer than 300,000 "homes" on wheels—50,000 more than last year. In order to fulfill this order the association's leadership decided to convert another mechanical workshop to production of a new model of baby carriage.

In our opinion, the transfer of some of the enterprise's capacities to manufacturing means of production is quite justified. It is no secret that the country lacks multipurpose high-precision tools with analog program control, processing centers, and equipment for floating drilling installations. This output from the Votkinsk plant will be most opportune.

What effect did the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles have on the association's wage fund and economic incentive fund?

They have of course, been reduced in size. There was a danger that cadre workers would leave the enterprise along with the most experienced designers and technologists. But there have been no losses since the leaders of the association and the ministry adopted the only correct decision in this difficult situation—they filled the capacities that were released with orders for the national economy without delay.

The people of Votkinsk have raised the production of consumer goods alone to 12 percent and will double production next year. The overall labor-intensiveness of the goods produced by the association has increased considerably. This means that the real income of workers, engineering technical workers, and employees has not dropped but has even risen in some subunits.

Scientific

'Cosmos 2034' Satellite Launched 25 Jul

LD2607075589 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS—Yet another satellite in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos 2034, was launched in the Soviet Union by a Cosmos booster rocket on July 25, 1989.

The satellite, which carries scientific equipment for space research, was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

— initial orbital period—105 minutes,
— the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee)—1,026 km,
—the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee)—988 km,
—orbital inclination—82.9 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment the satellite carries a radio system for precision measurement of orbit elements and a radiotelemetric system to transmit back to earth the data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The on-board instrumentation is functioning normally.

The coordination computing centre is processing the incoming information.

Space-Based Monitoring Seen as Anti-Terror Tool

PM2507102389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 89 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Professor V. Etkin: "From Secrecy to Trust"]

[Text] Moscow—After the thermonuclear problem space research is the second sphere of the most advanced science, where fundamental knowledge, technical progress, and defense are linked, and where considerable experience of international cooperation has been amassed.

It is time to use space cooperation to resolve issues which are important for all mankind but currently arouse mutual suspicion in the United States and the USSR.

For instance, it is planned to verify strategic offensive weapons cuts—namely, strategic bomber and ICBM bases—using satellites forming part of national space monitoring systems or the international space monitoring systems proposed by the USSR and France.

However, there is currently no system for monitoring submarines. U.S. specialists believe that the country—the United States or the USSR—which is first to create a space-based submarine detection system will gain military superiority. They are analyzing how to use the results of Soviet and U.S. experiments in space-based oceanology to solve this problem.

It is obvious that competition to acquire such space systems tends to increase international instability. An undesirable development of scientific research in the sphere of oceanology could be prevented if such research were placed within the context of international cooperation. This would make it possible to set up within the framework of the international space organization proposed by the USSR a corresponding international system which would provide for space-based oceanography and verify the next stage of strategic offensive arms cuts, when strategic submarines would be reduced.

A similar decision is also possible in the sphere of space-based ABM defense positions, whose capabilities in a global conflict are being questioned in both the USSR and the United States. But what if the conflict is not global? What if we are talking about guarantees against accidental launches or, above all, missile launches by extremist groups? Such a limited system including ground- and space-based positions for combating non-massed [nemassovyy] missile launches is within the bounds of feasible technical solutions.

Unfortunately, we are still insufficiently aware that progress in military hardware is making particularly dangerous weapons, including missiles and nuclear warheads, increasingly accessible to extremists. Not for nothing was the United States so worried about the danger of Stinger missiles supplied to the Afghan opposition falling into terrorist hands. Bearing in mind that there are such dangerous targets for "missile" extremism as nuclear power stations or major chemical plants whose destruction would have global tragic consequences, it is necessary to take corresponding international "antimissile" measures or we will live in continual fear of the fantasies of both big-time and small-time extremists.

The submission of such radical proposals on cooperation—as well as developing previously submitted Soviet and U.S. proposals—will promote the expansion of the zone of confidence and the transition from a "balance of terror" to a "balance of trust" and cooperation on a global scale, without which the ice of the "cold war" will never finally melt. In this sense the recent joint experiment staged aboard Black Sea Fleet vessels is very encouraging.